

Aquino Slaying Witness Says She Was in a Mental Hospital

The Associated Press

MANILA—The only witness to testify that she had seen a soldier shoot Benigno S. Aquino Jr. acknowledged in court Thursday that she had been charged with crimes and had twice attempted suicide while in a Hong Kong jail.

"I may be the most wicked person in the world, but it does not change the fact I saw a soldier kill Senator Aquino," Rebecca Quijano said in Tagalog in the crowded courtroom.

Miss Quijano, questioned by attorneys of 25 military defendants, including General Fabian C. Ver, the armed forces chief, and one civilian, confirmed that she was confined in 1982 in a Hong Kong mental hospital after she had twice attempted suicide in jail.

"I will never forget my experience in the airplane as long as I live," she said when asked by the presiding judge, Manuel Pamaran, if she had any recollection of what she had witnessed.

On Aug. 21, 1983, she was aboard the airliner that brought Mr. Aquino on the last leg of a flight to Manila from the United

States, where the critic of the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos had lived in voluntary exile.

She waited 20 months before publicly testifying to what she had seen.

Asked by Judge Pamaran if she could state with certainty that a shot had been fired by the soldier escort she saw holding a gun to Mr. Aquino's head as they went down the ramp from the plane, Miss Quijano replied only, "I heard a shot."

The witness said she did not observe what happened after the shot because "I got rattled," and left the window seat from where she had been watching as Mr. Aquino left the plane with soldier escorts.

Miss Quijano's lawyer said during a recess that her testimony made her an even more candid and believable witness.

She has been dubbed the "crying lady" because she was seen weeping in videotape scenes taken at the Manila airport at the time of the shooting.

Miss Quijano has testified that a presidential security officer, one of the accused, warned her not to re-

veal what she had observed. Under questioning by the defense attorney, Rodolfo Jimenez, Miss Quijano said she was arrested and jailed for six months by Hong Kong authorities in 1982 on charges of forged checks and possession of stolen goods.

Asked if she had been convicted on the charges, she replied: "I believe I was not convicted because the judge said I was free."

"Didn't you attempt to commit suicide by slashing your wrists?" Mr. Jimenez asked.

Miss Quijano lowered her head and began to cry. "Yes," she said. Asked why, she said, "Because I was desperate. I was innocent and they detained me."

She also confirmed in court that 11 criminal charges had been filed against her, but the prosecution said that all but one charge had been dismissed.

More than 400 people packed into the small courtroom, which has seats for 200. Dozens of people who could not get into the courtroom sat on the pavement outside and applauded the witness as she entered.



Rebecca Quijano crying on the witness stand Thursday.

McNamara Charges U.S. Lacks a Plan To Cut Arms

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Robert S. McNamara, the former U.S. defense secretary, has charged that the Reagan administration "does not have a plan" for arms control, and "has not thought out" its attempt to reduce offensive weapons while permitting the development of defensive systems.

"No one knows how to write a treaty that both limits offensive arms and permits defensive arms," he said.

Mr. McNamara called on the administration to drop its Strategic Defense Initiative of space-based missiles defenses in exchange for a "large reduction" by the Soviet Union in the number of its intercontinental ballistic missile warheads.

Mr. McNamara, who was defense secretary under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, made his remarks in discussing an article he wrote with Hans A. Bethe, a nuclear physicist at Cornell University. The article is to appear in the July issue of Atlantic magazine.

Mr. McNamara, who returned recently from the Soviet Union, said, "The Soviets will never sign another agreement limiting offensive nuclear arms" as long as the United States pursues the Strategic Defense Initiative.

That view was reflected in an article in Tuesday's edition of Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, by the Soviet chief of staff, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, who said pursuit of strategic defense by the United States would endanger "the arms control process."

In their article, Mr. McNamara and Mr. Bethe said the Reagan administration should continue missile defense research but at the same time strengthen the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty to prohibit tests associated with development of such systems.

They wrote that if the United States was unwilling to refrain from such tests, "the Soviets will, with good reason, assume that we are preparing to deploy defenses." The Russians, the authors added, "will assiduously develop their response, and the prospect for offensive arms agreements at Geneva will evaporate."

The authors say that "each side must recognize that neither will permit the other to achieve a meaningful superiority."

WORLD BRIEFS

Reuters Abandons Effort to Buy UPI

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Reuters, the British-based news agency, announced Thursday that it would not pursue a bid to buy United Press International because UPI had not supplied "requested information."

Luis Nogales, chairman of UPI, said that Reuters was one of "numerous parties" expressing an interest in UPI, which is operating under federal bankruptcy protection, but that "UPI did not solicit interest from Reuters."

Sources close to a committee of UPI's unsecured creditors, who are owed more than \$30 million, have said that a first offer by Reuters amounted to about \$5 million in initial payments, which the creditors found inadequate.

Gandhi Arrives in Paris for Talks

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India arrived here from Egypt on Thursday for a five-day visit aimed at improving French-Indian relations, which were recently clouded by the alleged involvement of French diplomats in a spy ring operating in India.

After an arrival ceremony Mr. Gandhi was scheduled to hold the first of five meetings with President François Mitterrand. Mr. Gandhi has said in recent interviews that he admires France's independent foreign policy and its sympathetic stance toward developing countries on economic and social issues. France has recently played an increasingly large role in India's development and is interested in providing technology that India needs to modernize, French officials said.

Reagan Aide Withdraws as Nominee

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Donald J. Devine, a strong conservative supporter of President Ronald Reagan, abruptly withdrew his name Thursday for renomination as director of the Office of Personnel Management.

Mr. Devine appeared before the Senate Government Affairs Committee, gave a prepared statement denying he had done anything wrong by keeping control of his job after his four-year term ended this spring, and then announced his decision. "I can count the votes and I don't believe that I can be confirmed by this committee, and therefore I withdraw my request for reconfirmation," he said.

Mr. Devine, 48, has been a staunch ideological supporter of Mr. Reagan but has been criticized for his right-fisted policies in handling civil servants and for campaigning for Republican candidates. He came under fire from the committee for continuing to exercise the powers of director after his term ended and for not telling his successor, Loreta Cornelius, of his actions.

Delors to Propose Curb on EC Vetoes

PARIS (Reuters) — Jacques Delors, the president of European Commission, said Thursday that he wanted to cut back the vetoes that members of the European Community can use to block policy changes. He told a business symposium that he would put forward a proposal at the EC summit meeting in Milan later this month to change the community's 20-year-old tradition of unanimous decision making.

At present, members of the EC's 10 member governments can veto almost any policy under the so-called "Luxembourg compromise," which was worked out in 1965 to solve a dispute involving President de Gaulle of France. But Mr. Delors predicted that majority voting would sometimes be indispensable when the EC is enlarged to 12 members with the entrance of Portugal and Spain next year.

For the Record

The U.S. State Department has ordered the expulsion of Farhat Tibor, a diplomat attached to the Libyan mission to the United Nations in New York, following a report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was linked to a plot to assassinate Libyan dissidents in the United States. (AP)

A leading Iranian politician, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is speaker of parliament, is to head a delegation to Beijing next month to buy arms and to boost trade, the Far Eastern Economic Review said Thursday. (AFP)

General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, Guatemala's head of state, scheduled national elections Wednesday for Nov. 3 that will end 31 years of military dominated government. (UPI)

Jordanian Details Hussein's Plan for Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

was perturbed by the resolution introduced Tuesday in the U.S. Senate that calls on the administration not to sell Jordan arms until it enters direct talks with Israel.

"It's not fair what they are doing, especially at this time when we are showing by all possible ways that we want peace," he said.

U.S.-Israeli Differences

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:

Remarks by senior Israeli officials indicate that sharp differences are developing between Israel and the United States over the merits of Hussein's peace initiative.

"To say that we were enthusiastic here would be a vast exaggeration," said an adviser to Prime Minister Shimon Peres, when asked how the Israeli government viewed Hussein's proposals.

Another senior official directly involved in foreign policy, who agreed to speak on the condition that he not be named, said Israel could not see anything in the king's initiative that justified the "euphoria and optimism" expressed by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

He referred to a letter Mr. Shultz sent Monday to Mr. Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

In the letter, the secretary cited Hussein's recent statements in Washington that he had won backing from the PLO for negotiations with Israel on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The resolutions have long been regarded as providing for Arab recognition of Israel and the principle of exchanging Israeli-occupied land for peace.

Mr. Peres and Moshe Arens, a minister without portfolio who was sitting in for Mr. Shamir, began Wednesday to draft a formal cabinet response to Mr. Shultz's letter and Hussein's proposals.

[Mr. Arens questioned Thursday how fast peace negotiations were advancing, and said he doubted Hussein was ready for direct negotiations with Israel, United Press International reported.]

"[My guess is] under the best of circumstances it's going to be some time yet before King Hussein appears on the scene and starts direct negotiations with us," he said.]

U.S. Warns EC It Intends To Sell More Subsidized Grain

(Continued from Page 1)

"hard-line" reaction, a senior commission official said:

"If the Reagan administration thinks that we will somehow change our basic policy of subsidizing our farm exports, it is wrong, because import levies and export refunds are the backbone of the Common Agricultural Policy, and that is not negotiable."

The administration's action in Algeria and steps planned elsewhere could threaten new world trade negotiations to be discussed at a three-day meeting of about 20 trade ministers in Stockholm, beginning Saturday.

The U.S. grain decision "is certainly not going to help matters," said Willy de Clercq, commissioner for external relations, who will represent the community at the Stockholm meeting.

Mr. Block and other administration officials emphasized that additional export sales would take place where unfair trading practices were damaging U.S. farm exports.

Referring to the \$2 billion in surplus commodities authorized for the program, which some members of the U.S. Congress have called a "war chest," Mr. Block said:

"I prefer to call it a hope chest."

Mr. Block said that he was hopeful of obtaining agreement to start farm trade liberalization talks both within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based trade agency, and in bilateral accords with the community.

"The United States is still prepared to talk, but talk is not enough," Mr. Block said.

Some commodities not currently stocked, such as eggs, could also benefit from the program if the administration decides that community subsidies have harmed U.S. producers.

"We used to be the largest exporter of eggs in the world; now it is the EC, mainly in the Middle East and the Far East," Mr. O'Mara said.

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Soviet Gives Position on Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

lending Mr. Arafat's authority, has also sharply condemned the Feb. 11 agreement.

Mr. Primakov emphasized that the Soviet Union would participate in an international conference that would seek "a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East" and was ready to establish "working contacts with the United States to prepare" for such a conference.

"It is not true that we propose that all of the problems have to be resolved in a package deal simultaneously, like that," he said, snapping his fingers. "We believe there can be interim solutions along the way as long as they are not separate deals. The conference could go on for a considerable time, and certain specific questions dealt with specifically, but within the framework of a general solution."

Mr. Primakov said it was premature to ask the Soviet Union to recognize Israel as a condition for the holding of the conference.

"In my opinion, the work of the conference would give some possibility to advance in this direction, but there is much precedent on the American side of working with countries in the Middle East in such a situation without having diplomatic relations," he said.

He specifically mentioned U.S. contacts with Egypt, Syria, and Iraq before diplomatic relations were established.

He also cited the resumption of U.S.-Iraqi relations this spring as an example of the possibility of Washington and Moscow finding accommodation in the region.

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Spy Case Said to Jeopardize U.S. Tracking of Soviet Subs

(Continued from Page 1)

totally vulnerable tomorrow," he said.

A former submarine commander with wide experience in the Pentagon and the shipbuilding industry, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, said in an interview: "I can't picture any serious loss of strategic submarine security. That's a totally isolated command, and I think rightfully so."

Dr. Harlan K. Ullman, a former navy officer and Pentagon consultant, said it was his "understanding" that the ballistic-missile submarine force "remains silent on patrol."

Nonetheless, several experts said they assumed that, because of the Walker case, the navy had changed the travel patterns of the submarines and had altered codes and radio frequencies.

Several submarine experts with experience in the U.S. Navy and in the shipbuilding industry said they

believed the gravest possibility posed by the Walker case was that the Soviet Union learned details about the navy's ability to detect Soviet submarines, including sonar systems on American ships and the SOSUS listening devices.

■ Need to Rebuild Denied

The Defense Department said Thursday that the spy case had damaged U.S. security more than originally believed, but the navy does not plan to change its devices for detecting Soviet submarines, Reuters reported.

The assessment of damages "has gone up. If you want to say even more serious, that's fair enough," said Michael L. Burch, a department spokesman.

But Mr. Burch termed "flawed" The New York Times report that the navy may have to rebuild some of its detectors.

"There is no consideration being given to that," he said, adding, "We don't know what the total loss is."

Agca Describes His Training

(Continued from Page 1)

as 50 supporters, with the aim of destabilizing Turkey's government system and shaking its ties to the West.

The ideas and organization of these groups, he said, were linked to the Gray Wolves, the youth arm of the rightist Nationalist Movement Party of Colonel Alpaslan Türkeş, which was banned following the coup in September 1980 when pro-Western military leaders seized power in Turkey.

Questioned by Judge Santapichi about the activities of these groups, Mr. Agca said, "Their job was to spread the nationalist idea, to help the MHP, a reference to the Nationalist Movement Party."

But he described the group as a "criminal organization, that used criminals," and said its activities also included "attacking violently with bombs and guns" and "making collections of money by robbing banks and post offices."

Asked by Mr. Santapichi for specific examples of such terrorist acts, he described an attack on Turkey's constitutional court which he said, in language echoing Turkish rightist jargon, was "contrary to the Turkish nation, to the personality and the national aspirations of the country."

Mr. Agca said that he had acquired basic skills in the use of guns and explosives at a terrorist training camp run by Bulgarian and Czech experts, under the direction of the Syrian secret service, near Latakia, Syria.

In this camp there were also Western terrorists," he went on, "French, Italian, Spanish and German. But I knew no foreign language, so I could not communicate with them."

It was there, he said, that he learned that the Soviet Union was "the political and financial center of international terrorism."

But he did not elaborate, and was not questioned further on that point by Mr. Santapichi.

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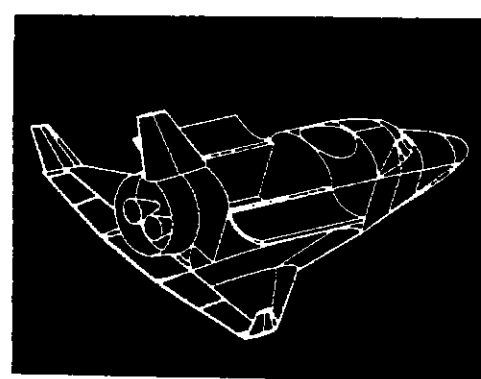


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South Africa Threatens Reprisals if U.S. Adopts Economic Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

JOHANNESBURG — Faced with U.S. economic sanctions over its apartheid policy of racial segregation, South Africa is threatening retaliatory measures, which could include an embargo on exports of strategic minerals and metals.

The U.S. House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly Wednesday for economic sanctions against South Africa.

The 295-127 vote by the House demonstrated broad bipartisan support for the bill. The sanctions in the House bill, which would take effect immediately if the measure becomes law, would ban:

- New U.S. bank loans to the South African government.
- New U.S. commercial investments in South African businesses.
- Imports of Kruggerand gold coins into the United States.
- Computer, sales to the South African government.
- Sales of nuclear fuel, equipment and technology to South Africa.

The Republican-dominated Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a similar bill, 16-1.

For sanctions to become law, the Senate must approve the bill, then the House and Senate must compromise on language and the result be signed by President Ronald Reagan. Congressional leaders said the broad support for sanctions made it unlikely that Mr. Reagan would veto such a bill.

South Africa's deputy foreign minister, D.J. Louis Nel, said at a

meeting of the governing National Party that South Africa was considering steps to protect itself from any U.S. sanctions and to demonstrate that it cannot be pushed.

"If legislation goes through the U.S. Congress that weakens our enemies will be back next year pushing for more," Mr. Nel said. "Therefore, it is necessary to put our foot down now. The Americans must be made to realize that if they go ahead with disinvestment, South Africa will have to defend itself, and it will have to consider defending itself in a way that shows the world that South Africa is a regional power in Africa."

One of South Africa's options, Mr. Nel said, was the expulsion of about one million blacks from neighboring countries who work in South Africa without government permission. Their forced repatriation would cause severe social, economic and political problems in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland.

"One step taken by a government or private organization may have little or no effect," he said. "But for the organizers of the campaign, each one provides a new base from which other, more far-reaching measures, may be launched."

But government officials sought Wednesday to play down Mr. Nel's threat, describing it as a step that would have to be weighed carefully against South Africa's desire for better relations with its neighbors in black Africa.



Representatives William H. Gray 3d of Pennsylvania, center; Howard E. Wolpe of Michigan, right, and Stephen J. Solarz of New York, all Democrats, celebrating after the U.S. House voted by 295-127 for wide-ranging economic sanctions against South Africa.

South African state radio said Thursday that the economic sanctions being debated by the U.S. Congress could herald harsher measures.

Another retaliatory option available to South Africa, according to Raymond Parsons, chief executive officer of the South African Association of Chambers of Commerce, is economic countermeasures, particularly trade restrictions, boycotts and embargoes.

"All the big overseas economies rely heavily on South Africa for

supplies of vital strategic minerals," Mr. Parsons said Wednesday. "and several would have serious problems if the pipeline were frozen."

The United States depends on South Africa for industrially important minerals and metals such as chrome, platinum and molybdenum. But business sources pointed out that the United States has substantial stocks of many of these materials and there are alternative sources. In addition, they said, South Africa needs the foreign currency it earns from these exports.

Sentiment in South Africa is clearly rising nonetheless for a stronger response from the government of President Pieter W. Botha to the campaign for economic sanctions in Western Europe as well as in the United States.

A week ago, Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced in Paris that France would apply sanctions if South Africa did not end racial discrimination within 18 months to two years. The Scandinavian countries have also taken trade measures.

(LAT, AP, Reuters)

Nicaragua Reports Shooting Down 2 Copters Crossing From Honduras

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The government has announced that its troops shot down two unidentified helicopters that had entered Nicaraguan air space from Honduras.

An army spokesman said Wednesday that the helicopters were among three that attacked an observation post Monday in the border province of Nueva Segovia.

He said it was not known who had been aboard the helicopters or whether any of them had been killed or captured.

The incident came at a time of tension between Nicaragua and Honduras, which is on its northern border, and Costa Rica, which is to the south. Nicaraguan troops pursuing rebel guerrillas have operated close to those borders in recent days.

Captain Rosa Pasos, the army spokesman, said the two helicopters that had been shot down were hit while operating over Nicaragua but managed to cross back into Honduras before crashing.

Honduras and Costa Rica have both charged that Nicaraguan troops have crossed into their territory. Nicaraguan leaders have denied this.

Officials said the Foreign Ministry had sent a "formal and energetic

protest" to Honduras after the helicopter incident occurred. The next day, Honduras denied that any helicopters had flown over Nicaragua from its territory.

In its protest note Nicaragua said it had repelled three helicopters. But until Wednesday there had been no claim that any aircraft had been shot down.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra was quoted Wednesday as having said that government units, supported by helicopters and other aircraft, had been engaged in continuous combat with U.S.-supported rebels along both borders.

"We are going to continue these operations," he went on, "even though we know that the United States is trying to take advantage of these confrontations in order to create greater tensions between us and Honduras and Costa Rica."

Since soon after the beginning of the American-backed insurgency three years ago, government leaders have maintained that the strategy of the United States is to send its ground troops to Nicaragua if the rebels failed to overthrow the Managua government.

■ **Speakes Denies Report**

Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, has assailed as "foolish" an article in The New York Times on Wednesday that said administration officials had

begun openly discussing contingency plans involving the dispatching of U.S. combat troops to Nicaragua. The Times reported.

The original Times account said that no one in the U.S. government viewed an invasion as imminent or desirable.

Mr. Speakes said The Times "needs to review recent history" and the public record of documents and speeches by President Ronald Reagan.

"The president has no plans to use U.S. military forces in Central America, period," Mr. Speakes said.

"To raise the specter of direct U.S. involvement is wrong, wrong, wrong."

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Accused Spy 'Loved the Glamour'

His Former Wife Describes Why She Called the FBI

By Robert L. Jackson

Los Angeles Times Service

WEST DENNIS, Massachusetts — Barbara C. Walker, whose tip to the Federal Bureau of Investigation led U.S. authorities to what they call the largest espionage ring uncovered in decades, says her former husband began spying for the Soviet Union in the late 1960s to get money to shore up a failing restaurant in which he had invested.

In the following years, including almost a decade of their 19-year marriage, John A. Walker Jr., a navy communications specialist, continued to sell military secrets to Soviet agents for "well over \$100,000," she said Wednesday.

"I feel certain that he spent it all," she said. "John always lived a life style higher than he could afford — boats, airplanes and international travel."

She said she believed that his need for money to prop up his investment in a restaurant and bar in South Carolina, a business that she eventually closed, prompted Mr. Walker to begin spying for Moscow.

"But he also loved the glamour of being a spy," she said. "He loved being one step ahead of other people, walking down the street and knowing something no one else knew."

Mrs. Walker said she agonized for years before going to the FBI in November. Even then, she said, she would not have gone to the authorities if she had known that her youngest child, Michael, would be charged with espionage along with his father.

"I love Michael so much," Mrs. Walker said of her only son, a 22-year-old sailor. "I love my country, but I never could have brought myself to do it if I had known he was part of this thing. I was devastated when I heard Michael was involved."

John Walker, 47, was arrested May 20 after FBI agents said he attempted to give a Soviet agent classified documents he had received from Michael, who served on the Nimitz, a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. In addition, Mr. Walker's brother, Arthur, 50, and Jerry A. Whitworth, 45, of Davis, California, a retired senior chief radioman

with the navy, have also been arrested and charged with espionage.

On Tuesday, John Walker and his son pleaded not guilty.

Although Mrs. Walker insisted she knew nothing of Michael's alleged role, she said she had learned from her daughter, Laura Walker Snyder, 25, that John Walker had tried to enlist her as a spy in 1979 while she was an army communications operator stationed at Fort Polk, Louisiana. "Laura told me about it soon after it happened," she said. She would not give other details, or say where her daughter now lives.

Federal authorities have said evidence provided by Mrs. Walker and her daughter was instrumental in cracking what they have described in affidavits as one of the most serious breaches of navy security, especially involving secret communications and radio codes, for 20 years.

Mrs. Walker said in the interview that she had known of her husband's espionage activities since the late 1960s and that one day she had picked up the telephone at their home in Norfolk, Virginia, to alert the FBI.

"But I just couldn't make the call," she said. "I thought, 'How can I possibly survive with four kids if John is taken away?'"

But several months ago, more than eight years after their marriage ended in divorce, she sought out FBI agents in nearby Hyannis, Massachusetts, to tell them of John Walker's activities, Mrs. Walker said.

"I wanted to protect my children," she said. "Was I seeking vengeance? Well, a part of me wanted to see him get what he deserved."

Mrs. Walker, 47, said she agreed to the interview in hopes of halting the "bothersome attention" focused on her by the news media since the case became public last month.

Mrs. Walker refused to provide details about information she gave to the FBI, saying that the bureau had asked her to remain silent.

She was also guarded in discussing the money she said her husband had received from Soviet agents. She did, however, say she knew of one instance when her husband received \$35,000 and that the total was "well over \$100,000."

2 Fibers in Tampons Linked to Toxic Shock

By Boyce Rensberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers at Harvard Medical School say they have discovered how high-absorbency tampons may have caused toxic shock syndrome.

The researchers said Wednesday that their findings suggested that it might be possible to bring the products back in a new form that would lower the risk. All three such high-absorbency brands in the United States — Rely, Tampax Super-Plus and Playtex — have been taken off the market.

Toxic shock, which has proven fatal in about 4 percent of cases, flared into prominence in 1980. Although cases were reported in men and children, most cases were linked to the growing use among women of new types of long-wearing tampons.

Doctors speculated that the tampons somehow encouraged the growth of the bacterial strain that produced the toxin that brought on the disease. But they could never say exactly why or how.

The Harvard scientists found that the high-absorbency tampons were made of two kinds of fiber — polyester foam and polyacrylate rayon — that have an unusual ability not only to absorb fluids but also to extract magnesium atoms from the vagina and bind them permanently into the fiber.

In a low-magnesium environment, they also found, certain bacteria normally present in the vagina and on the skin start producing large amounts of toxin. When magnesium levels are normal, the bacteria, *Staphylococcus aureus*, produce little or no toxin and cause no harm.

The Harvard experiments were done in test tubes. But Edward H. Kass, who led the research group, said the findings suggested that when women used tampons made with either of the two fibers, the fibers removed magnesium from vaginal fluids, prompting the bacteria to make toxin.

Fibers used to make conventional tampons now on the market are unable to bind magnesium, the researchers found. Mr. Kass said the

low magnesium levels did not encourage the bacteria.

The reason only a relatively few users of such tampons got sick, Mr. Kass said, is that most people are immune to the toxin. It is estimated that by the age of 20 about 95 percent of the population has already been exposed to "staph" toxin and has developed antibodies.

Mr. Kass, whose research was funded by Tambrands, which makes Tampax tampons, said the findings could lead to a safe form of high-absorbency tampon. "By adding back magnesium to these fibers," he said, "we could render the fiber unable to take magnesium from the environment and prevent manufacture of the toxin."

N.Y. Starts Homosexual High School

By Larry Rohter

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A public high school for homosexual students has been opened in Manhattan.

The school, which began classes in April in a Greenwich Village church, is named the Harvey Milk School, for the homosexual activist and San Francisco city supervisor who was shot to death in 1978.

Its organizers said it was the first public school in the United States to be geared specifically to homosexual adolescents and their problems.

"For the most part, the males are overtly effeminate, some are transvestites, and the girls are all tough," said Fred Goldhaber, a teacher at the school. "All of them would be targets for abuse in regular schools."

The New York City Board of Education is operating the school in conjunction with the Institute for the Protection of Lesbian and Gay Youth, a homosexual advocacy and counseling group financed in part by the city and the state of New York.

Twenty students — 14 boys and six girls ranging in age from 14 to 19 — are enrolled. All of them say they are homosexuals who have had difficulty fitting in at conventional high schools because of their sexual identity and who have been dropped out of school, said Steve Ashkinazy, director of clinical programs for the institute.

Since its financing from the Board of Education began April 1, the school has been holding classes in the Washington Square United Methodist Church. The school's backers said they hoped soon to expand both the student body and staff and to move the school into a larger space with better facilities.

"A lot of kids are waiting to get in for the fall," said Mr. Goldhaber, who teaches all five subjects in the school's curriculum and who

is, he said, a homosexual. "These are kids who are serious about getting an education."

The program at the Harvey Milk School was first suggested to board of education officials by the institute, which has been counseling homosexual dropouts since November 1983.

Mr. Ashkinazy said there was some initial "nervousness" and "stalling" on the part of the board of education because of the controversial nature of the program. But he said staff members of Mayor Edward I. Koch and the office of the city comptroller had argued in favor of the program and had helped smooth its way.

Board of education officials estimate the annual cost of the program at about \$50,000.

Richard Organick, an official of the board of education, said the program had been organized to provide a standard education to homosexual "teen-agers" "excluded from the mainstream" at their high schools.

"The important thing is to get them back into a school, address their problems and get them on the diploma track," he said.

All 20 students in the program are school dropouts or truants who have been receiving counseling at the institute.

"When I started working here, I noted that we were dealing with lots of gay kids 15 or 16 years old who had been out of school for a year or more," said Mr. Ashkinazy, who is also a social worker. "The reason they gave was that when it became known in their schools that they were gay, they were harassed verbally or even beaten up."

One of the aims of the program is to teach the teen-agers, who come from all five boroughs of the city, to be comfortable with their own homosexuality. This is done, Mr. Ashkinazy said, through the class-

room curriculum as well as in after-school counseling sessions.

"One of the advantages of having a gay teacher is that he serves as a role model," Mr. Ashkinazy said. "Many of these kids have never seen a gay adult who is successful and not a hairdresser or one of the other stereotypes shown on television."

Mr. Ashkinazy said the school

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U.S. Conservatives Help 4 Rebel Groups Ally for Anti-Soviet Campaigns

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JAMBA, Angola — Four anti-Soviet insurgent movements from Africa, Asia and Central America, meeting here under the auspices of a group of American conservatives, have announced the formation of an alliance.

The accord, signed this week by representatives of guerrillas fighting the governments of Angola, Afghanistan, Laos and Nicaragua, was drawn up in this remote guerrilla base, which Angolan rebels call their provisional capital.

The conference was organized by a U.S. lobbying group called Citizens for America, led by Lewis E. Lehrman, a millionaire Republican who ran unsuccessfully for governor of New York in 1982.

Jamba consists of a military base, a hospital, open-air schools and other buildings. The village is close to Angola's border with South-West Africa.

The new alliance, called the Democratic International, was praised by participants as a historic turning point. They described it as a result of an urge to be rid of Soviet and Cuban intervention across the globe that is as strong as the passions that once overthrew European colonialism.

But the immediate battlefield effect of the alliance, participants acknowledged, seems nebulous.

A group of conservative white South African college students also attended the gathering but did not sign the accord. Their presence seemed to symbolize South Africa's support not only for Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan guerrilla leader, but also for the notion of an alliance between anti-Soviet groups and American conservatism.

The American lobbying group is thought to have financed the travel expenses of the participants.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Cape Town described the meeting as "a private venture" without the endorsement of the State Department.

Mr. Lehrman, who made his fortune with a drugstore chain, read aloud to the signers a letter that he said President Ronald Reagan had sent to him before he and other participants arrived here on a chartered aircraft from Johannesburg.

"Around the world," the letter said, "we see people joining together to get control of their own affairs and to free their nations from outside domination and an alien ideology. It is a global trend and one of the most hopeful of our times."

"Those of us who live in democratic lands," it said, "have to be moved by the example of men and women who struggle every day at great personal risk for rights that we have enjoyed from birth. Their goals are our goals."

The participants, in their declaration, said, "Our common goals of liberty and constitutional democracy lead us to form this Democratic International."

The pact was signed by the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Mr. Savimbi; the guerrillas in Afghanistan, represented by an officer named Colonel Dastgir Wardak; the Ethnic Liberation Organization of Laos, led by Pa Kao Her; and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, led by Adolfo Calero Portocarrero.

Mr. Lehrman, who depicted himself as a private crusader for what he called the Reagan doctrine of conservatism and challenge to



At his rebel base in Jamba, Angola, Jonas Savimbi, right, accompanied, from left, Dastgir Wardak, an Afghan resistance leader, Lewis E. Lehrman, a U.S. conservative politician, and Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a representative of an anti-Sandinist guerrilla group.

the Soviet Union, said he had not come here as a presidential envoy. But, he said, American association with the anti-Soviet insurgents is "not only an expression of the president's sentiments but also an expression of the sentiments of the vast majority of the American people."

That seemed to offer a contradiction, because for several years U.S. policy in southern Africa, as put forth by Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has been to negotiate with the Marxist authorities in Luanda against whom Mr. Savimbi's rebels, who are based here, are fighting.

Moreover, Mr. Crocker has publicly excluded Mr. Savimbi from long-running and thus far inconclusive discussions designed to secure the withdrawal of the 20,000 to 30,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola in tandem with independence for

South-West Africa, widely known as Namibia.

Mr. Lehrman said his impression was that those negotiations had been "immobilized."

The Democratic International pledged its four participants, all of whom are fighting Soviet or Cuban-backed regimes, to "cooperate to liberate our nations from the Soviet imperialists."

"Our struggles are one struggle," their declaration said, "the fight for independence from Soviet colonialism."

Mr. Lehrman also brought gifts to this distant bush settlement of 12,000 people. He gave each participant a framed copy of the U.S. Declaration of Independence and an inscribed copy of a bowl used in the home of George Washington.

He noted that the "American model of democracy is something for all" peoples.

White House Is Nearer to Seeking Additional Arms Credits for Jordan

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is nearing a decision to ask Congress to provide Jordan with \$300 million in additional military credits that would allow it to order F-20 fighter planes and two advanced anti-aircraft defense systems, officials of the State and Defense Departments say.

But a senior State Department official cautioned Wednesday that the projected package had not been "signed off" by President Ronald Reagan and that the components could be changed.

Officials said, nevertheless, that they expected to begin briefing key members of Congress next week on results of a three-month study of Middle East arms transfers. The study notes that Syria, which is heavily armed by the Soviet Union, presents a threat to Jordan, and it offers this as a rationale for the sale.

More than two-thirds of the Senate's members are on record as opposing the projected arms sale to Jordan at this time, and the House Foreign Affairs Committee has passed a foreign aid bill that bars the sale of advanced equipment to Jordan until Hussein is ready for "prompt entry" into direct talks with Israel.

The package itself was agreed to in 1981 by the administration and Jordan, but it has not been acted on for various reasons, including the lack of visible support by Jordan for negotiations with Israel.

State Department, Defense Department and White House officials, however, now say that King Hussein of Jordan has taken significant steps that should be accompanied by the arms sale.

If Mr. Reagan agrees to the package, it almost certainly would lead to a dispute between the administration and many members of Congress who believe it is premature to offer advanced military equipment to Jordan before Hussein opens direct talks with Israel.

The principal issue is whether the Jordanians are actually moving toward direct negotiations with Israel, as the administration asserts, or are simply showing minor flexibility and have not made the decision to negotiate with Israel.

Administration officials also acknowledged that the move will probably strain relations with Israel, which opposes the transaction.

Under current practice, the administration is supposed to notify Congress 30 days before a sale of advanced military equipment — 20 days for informal notification, then 30 days for formal notification.

In the past, Congress could block a sale by majority votes in both houses. But the Supreme Court ruled in 1983 that such "congressional vetoes" are illegal, and an arms sale can now be stopped only through regular congressional procedures. Those procedures would allow the president a veto on any binding resolution, and Congress would then have the right to overturn it by a two-thirds vote.

That is why there is significance, demonstrating a potential for overturning a presidential veto, in the fact that more than two-thirds of the members of the Senate have signed the nonbinding resolution introduced Tuesday by Senators

John Heinz of Pennsylvania, a Republican, and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, a Democrat.

The administration has been urging members of Congress and officials of Jewish organizations to be more sympathetic to the problems facing the Jordanians.

On Saturday, a high-ranking White House official met with a leading official of an American Jewish group, the Jewish figure said, and told him that the king had gone as far as he could and needed tangible American backing in the security field. The Jewish figure told the White House official that he saw no way to support the administration at this time.

According to a Pentagon official, Jordan is seeking three squadrons of F-20s, a total of 54 planes. The Jordanians want them to be armed with advanced Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. In addition, the Jordanians want to upgrade their air defense system by buying the improved version of the mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missile, and the Stinger hand-held anti-aircraft missile.

U.S. and Jordanian officials agree that Jordan faces a continuing threat from Syria, which opposes Hussein's new peace initiatives with Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian Liberation Organization chairman. Israel, however, argues that such equipment could be used against it.

Jordan is scheduled to receive \$115 million in military credits. The additional \$300 million would be sought to make it easier for Jordan to order the new equipment.

U.K. Soccer Fire Called Accidental

The Associated Press

BRADFORD, England — A cigarette or some other burning object dropped by accident probably caused the fire at a Bradford soccer stadium that killed 55 people, an attorney involved in the investigation says.

Andrew Collins, an attorney for the public inquiry into the May 11 fire, said the object fell through the

stands onto a pile of trash. There was a hose in front of the stands but not enough water came out to extinguish the fire, he said.

Thirty-six persons injured in the blaze are still hospitalized. Mr. Collins said the inquiry, which is being presided over by a High Court judge, would try to learn what could be done to prevent similar disasters. It is expected to last several weeks.

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Taipei to Ask More U.S. Arms

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan will ask the United States for more advanced weapons, including jet aircraft, to counter a Chinese threat against the island, a senior government official said Thursday.

The official, who declined to be named, said that Taiwan needed the weapons because Beijing had not abandoned efforts to take the island by force. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday that giving up the option to invade the island would make reunification impossible.

Taipei has rejected several peace overtures from Beijing since 1979, dismissing them as propaganda plays.

The Taiwan government has said

that it still commands military superiority in the Taiwan Strait but that this dominance is expected to disappear within a few years if Taiwan does not acquire more sophisticated weapons.

The official said Taiwan needed new and better weapons because China was developing advanced arms that would threaten the island's security.

He said Taipei welcomed an American reassurance Wednesday that it would continue supplying defensive weapons to Taiwan. U.S. arms sales to Taiwan this year are expected to total about \$760 million, compared with \$780 million last year, according to official sources.

SKY CHANNEL

Bonn, U.S. Differ Over Return of Alleged Nazi

WASHINGTON — The West German government has formally protested to the U.S. State Department over the circumstances under which Arthur L.H. Rudolph, the designer of the Saturn-5 moon rocket, returned to West Germany in March 1984 and renounced his U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Rudolph, 78, left the United States rather than face allegations by the Justice Department that he persecuted slave laborers while supervising production of V-2 missiles for the Nazis during World War II.

Mr. Rudolph was one of 118 German rocket scientists who were brought secretly to the United States after World War II to work for the army and later the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The West German consul general, Elfriede G. Kruger, said Wednesday that her government had informed the State Department that Mr. Rudolph "arrived illegally. When somebody has a passport, it means the government will take the bearer back. That didn't happen."

But a State Department official said he believed Mr. Rudolph's actions were voluntary and are "consistent with international law." He said that since Mr. Rudolph con-



Arthur L.H. Rudolph

cealed his Nazi past when he applied for U.S. citizenship, an argument could be made that he was never legally a U.S. citizen.

The World Jewish Congress charged Wednesday that the controversy over Mr. Rudolph was part of a "deliberate policy" of the Bonn government to block deportation of war criminals to West Germany.

The New York-based group released a copy of a 1954 agreement in which the West Germans agreed to readmit "any person who has received a visa for the United States under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953... if it subsequently established that such person received the visa through fraud or through misrepresenting material facts."

The West German consul said, "We are not aware of such an agreement."

Brazilians Open Grave In a Search For Mengele

EMBURY, Brazil — Workmen opened a coffin Thursday that the police believe may have contained the body of Josef Mengele, the Nazi doctor known as the "Angel of Death" at the Auschwitz camp.

As hundreds of police and reporters looked on, three grave diggers with picks and shovels opened the grave in this Portuguese colonial town, 17 miles (27 kilometers) from São Paulo.

The workers were unable to remove the coffin, which stuck in the shallow grave. Police ordered them to smash it open with picks.

When the coffin was opened, bones and shreds of clothing were removed by hand and placed on a long metal tray, which was taken by a morgue truck to São Paulo.

The morgue director, José Antonio de Mello, who observed the exhumation, picked up the skull and held it high.

Mr. Mello said the disarray of the bones would make identification difficult.

Romeo Tuma, chief of federal police in São Paulo, said before the exhumation that he was "90 percent convinced" that the body was



Dr. Josef Mengele

that of Dr. Mengele. He said the body had been buried under a false name and identified as Austrian.

Mr. Tuma told reporters that federal police had documents and a diary belonging to Dr. Mengele that were seized at a German couple's home in Brazil, where he had apparently been living. He did not say when or where the documents had been found by the police.

Drowning Reported

In a Bonn report, the West German newspaper Die Welt said Thursday that Dr. Mengele had drowned near São Paulo in 1975.

In Paris, Serge Klarsfeld, a lawyer and active Nazi hunter, said in commenting on Die Welt's article that he viewed reports of the death of Dr. Mengele with "the greatest skepticism."

Soviet Puts 2 in Orbit; Repairs for Salyut Seen

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union put a two-man crew into orbit Thursday, and Western space experts said the highly trained cosmonauts could have been sent to continue repairs on the three-year-old Salyut-7 orbital station.

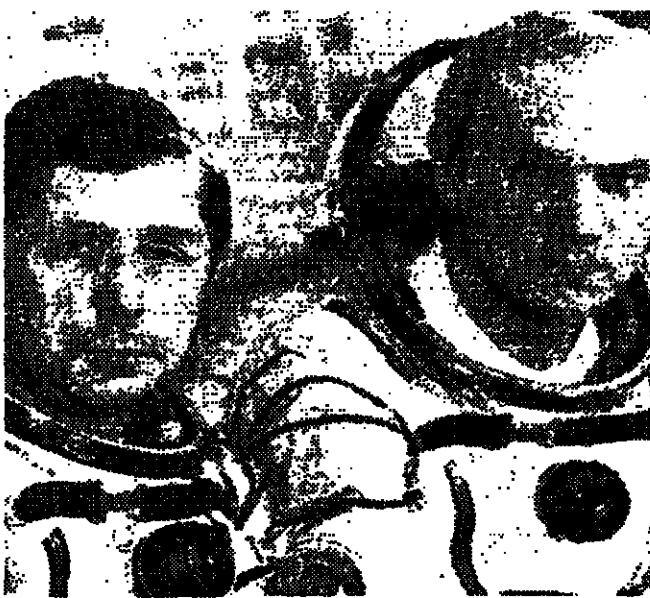
Vladimir Dzhanibekov, a veteran of four missions who is the commander, and Viktor Savinykh, the flight engineer, were aboard the Soyuz T-13 launch craft. The Soviet news agency Tass said.

The report gave no details about the mission, but it said Mr. Dzhanibekov and Mr. Savinykh had started work and would later dock with Salyut-7.

Mr. Dzhanibekov, 43, visited Salyut-7 in July to help the three-man crew repair a leaky fuel pipe using new techniques and tools outside the cylindrical station. That Salyut crew set a record of 238 days in space.

The launch Thursday was the first Soviet manned mission since the Salyut team returned in October after 34 weeks.

Western space experts said the station had not been fully repaired despite several space walks made



Vladimir Dzhanibekov, left, and Viktor Savinykh, Soviet cosmonauts, were sent into orbit Thursday in Soyuz T-13.

last year by Mr. Dzhanibekov and others.

Salyut-7, launched in April 1982 and not used since October, still has problems in the command or electrical system, the experts said.

Mr. Savinykh, 45, is on his second mission since he began cosmonaut training in 1978, after working as spacecraft instruments specialist and as a space flight controller.

Mr. Dzhanibekov made his first flight that year and has become a leading cosmonaut, entrusted last July with teaching the Salyut crew how to use new tools to try to stop a leak that virtually immobilized the station last September.

He trained on an underwater mock-up of Salyut before instructing Colonel Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovoyov, two of the crew, in space.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States say they aim to set up permanently manned stations in space and establish factories. The United States has concentrated recently on its short-stay reusable shuttle while the Soviet Union has continued making endurance flights.

A Soviet shuttle exists but has yet to be launched because of problems with the booster rockets. Western experts said.

Polish Cleric Says Attacks On Church Are Growing

GDANSK, Poland — A Roman Catholic bishop told thousands of worshippers in Gdansk on Thursday that attacks on the Polish church were increasing but that truth could not be suppressed by "propaganda."

"We have noticed in the last few months an intensified action in our country to distract people from the church," Bishop Tadeusz Goculski of Gdansk said at St. Brigida's Church, in a sermon marking the festival of Corpus Christi.

"This action has shown itself in criticisms of religious values and the pope, in attacks on believers and the clergy and even in the death of a priest," he said.

Father Goculski was referring to the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a supporter of Solidarity, who was killed by security policemen last October. Four policemen were sentenced to prison terms in the case.

"We shall stick by our Christian values," Father Goculski said. "People want the truth and the truth cannot be suppressed."

In Warsaw, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, called in a sermon for respect for human rights, including those of religion and education.

Ministry Says U.S. Wants Burt as Envoy to Bonn

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The Foreign Ministry said Thursday that it had received a formal request from the United States for the accreditation of Richard R. Burt as ambassador to West Germany.

The ministry's statement in Bonn was the first official confirmation that President Ronald Reagan would nominate Mr. Burt, 38, who is U.S. assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs.

Arthur F. Burns, 81, retired as the U.S. ambassador to West Germany last month.

A White House spokesman declined to say whether an official query about Mr. Burt had been sent to Bonn.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, who asked not to be identified, said that his government would grant the request for Mr. Burt's accreditation. The U.S. Senate also must approve the nomination.

The spokesman noted that Peter Boenisch, the spokesman for the West German government, remarked several weeks ago that Mr. Burt was regarded as a keen observer of European affairs and would be welcome if he were nominated as ambassador.

Political observers said that any prospect that the opposition Social Democrats would object to Mr. Burt's nomination appeared to have faded.



Richard R. Burt

Accounts that appeared in the West German press during the economic summit talks held in Bonn last month suggested that Mr. Burt played a key role in dissuading Mr. Reagan from meeting privately with Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor and leader of the Social Democrats. Mr. Burt denied the accounts.

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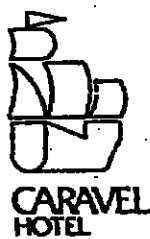
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Nuclear Restraint at Risk

A critical battle is being fought for the president's mind. The outcome may determine whether the Soviet strategic forces remain limited by treaty to roughly their present size, or are provocatively expanded in ways that require a further major American response.

The present numerical limits of the SALT treaties cap the strategic nuclear forces of both sides, but cap the Soviet Union's far more tightly. Before taking office, Ronald Reagan called the unratified SALT-2 treaty "fatally flawed" because it allowed small increases in nuclear arms instead of an outright reduction. Once in office, he learned the value of treaties that limit the more easily expandable Soviet arsenal. "We will refrain from actions which undercut them so long as the Soviet Union shows equal restraint," he declared in 1982.

Yet Mr. Reagan has remained ambiguous toward the treaties. He has let a faction in his administration loudly air charges of Soviet cheating, many of which are more matters of interpretation than clear-cut violations. For long he ignored the channel for debating compliance with the Kremlin, let him give the scorned SALT treaty standing.

But the posture of half a leg over the fence can no longer be maintained. Mr. Reagan has twice postponed telling Congress whether he will continue to observe the SALT-2 limits when the treaty expires at the end of this year. He must also decide how to offset the next Trident submarine, soon to start sea trials.

America will then possess 14 missiles more than the SALT limit of 1,200 multi-warhead missiles, unless an old Poseidon submarine is retired and its launching tubes are dismantled. Mr. Reagan's hesitation about observing the SALT limits is hard to understand. The Russians have always tried to offset the quality of U.S. nuclear arms with quantity. SALT limits ward off numbers but impose no cap on quality. Under SALT, Soviet missile warheads may increase from 9,000 to 11,000. Unrestrained, they could reach 30,000 by 1995.

That would make American land-based missiles far less secure. Those who believe a "star wars" missile defense is possible should be the first to want limits on Soviet missiles. No wonder the Joint Chiefs have declined to support Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger as he urges abandonment of the treaty. If the Russians have indeed violated the treaty, to violate it is to urge them to desist, not to violate it is to-for-tat. The Poseidon tubes should at least be mothballed until the suspected violations are settled, and then dismantled.

Mr. Reagan says he has "no more important goal than reducing and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons." The SALT treaties point the way, and set limits that constrain the arms race if the current negotiations drag on. What ever flaws Mr. Reagan may perceive in the treaties, he had better have a better one in hand before he abandons them.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sanctions on South Africa?

Proposals in Congress to vote sanctions against South Africa were lagging until President Reagan imposed sanctions against Nicaragua. The case for sanctions is that white minority rule is at once so odious and so powerful that it must be moved, and yet it can only be moved by extraordinary economic pressures applied from the outside. Not to attack apartheid in this fashion, it is asserted, is moral and political appeasement. That the intended beneficiaries may also suffer is set down as a price they are prepared to pay.

But there is a serious, non-racist case against sanctions. It is that the country's economy is its most effective engine of social transformation, compelling whites to grant blacks precisely the training and education, the livelihood and personal rewards, the choices of where to live and work, the associations and organizations, the sense of their own power and community, that apartheid would deny them. And South Africa's place in the world economy, and especially the high-technology, democratic, politically responsive parts of the

world economy, is a prime spur to this process. All of this is understood perfectly well by the sponsors of sanction legislation in the U.S. Congress. That is why they have quietly designed the particulars of their bill to make the minimal impact on black jobs and opportunities, consistent with sending South Africa a political message. The best thing about the bill is that its effect will be largely symbolic. But that does not make it wise public policy.

The bill is seen by many Democrats as a rebuke to the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement." That it would be, but a poorly aimed rebuke. The type of engagement that widens blacks' economic advantages and openings is the good kind. What deserves to be criticized in the administration's policy but is not attacked by this bill is the bad kind: the kind that lets too many South Africans ask whether the United States is serious about apartheid, the kind that has American diplomats seem more often to be apologizing for apartheid than demanding its abolition.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Greece in 'Calmer Seas'

If Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu means what he says, the Greek people have won a handsome victory in Sunday's election. Foreign affairs hardly figured in his Socialist government's successful campaign for a second term. "It's amazing," Mr. Papandreu told New York Times correspondent Henry Kamm on election eve, "the voters want responsible handling, they don't want adventures. . . . It is as if these matters have become tiresome." As a result, the prime minister contends, the United States and Greece's other allies can expect "calmer seas."

That would truly be amazing. Mr. Papandreu came to office in 1981 vowing — or seeming to vow — that Greece would quit NATO and the European Community and then close down America's military bases. Yet, despite much friction, Greece stayed in the alliance, won EC subsidies for its farmers and renewed leases on four United States bases until 1988. This time around, his party called for removal of the bases "in accordance with the timetable of the agreement." Since there is no agreed timetable, the game goes on.

Such games, more than anything conclusive that the Papandreu regime has done, have caused a fair amount of teeth-grinding in the alliance. And some distressing games have been domestic. In March Mr. Papandreu said

he would back a second term for President Constantine Caramanlis, the conservative who did so much to restore Greek democracy. Yet suddenly Mr. Caramanlis was grudgingly dumped and replaced, through tricky parliamentary maneuvers, with a Socialist nominee, Judge Christos Sartzetakis.

Mr. Papandreu's defense was that keeping Mr. Caramanlis would have been "political suicide," provoking a mass desertion from the Socialists to the Communists. Whether that analysis is valid, the logic is revealing. Politics come first, commitments second. What seems to matter most to the prime minister is to list with the winds of the moment, even adding to them with hyperbole. Yet in the recent campaign Mr. Papandreu called his conservative opponent, Constantine Mitsotakis, a "traitor" and a "wandering Jew" — epithets supposedly branding the leader of the New Democracy party as an opportunist.

His power assured, the prime minister insists that what finally matters most is the stalled economy. Inflation is at 20 percent, the highest rate in Europe, and the jobless rate is 10 percent. Mr. Papandreu has won a solid majority in parliament. If he means what he says about foreign adventurism, he has plenty to occupy him at home. It's a big if.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

The Moderate Sikh Majority

[The Sikh crisis] is the most serious internal problem to confront any Indian government since independence in 1947. The only hope of a solution lies in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's ability to reach over the heads of Sikh secessionists and extremists to the silent but moderate majority who may be prepared to deal with him. This means pursuing his stalled

policy of political concessions in the teeth of terrorist violence and not allowing the tighter security measures intended to contain the latter to wipe out the former also. Yet so far, Mr. Gandhi has only implemented one half of this strategy. The army is out on patrol in Punjab. If it is lucky it may keep terrorism at bay. But what Rajiv Gandhi has seemingly slowed down is his drive to win back Sikh moderates.

—The Times (London)

FROM OUR JUNE 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Writer O. Henry Is Dead at 43

NEW YORK — Mr. William Sidney Porter, known as O. Henry, the short-story writer, died on June 5 at the age of 43 of cirrhosis of the liver. Mr. Porter was born in Greenstock, North Carolina, and was one of the most remarkable figures in American literary life. Few persons knew him well. He was excessively shy and averse to having any sketch of himself published. He never was a cowboy, as has been reported, but did have experience on a Texas cattle ranch. Afterwards he wandered in Central America, and then branched out as a newspaper writer. Finally he came to New York and soon became one of the best paid short story writers in the world. He was regarded by some as a second Mark Twain.

1935: European Youth Ask for Work

GENEVA — A group of 250 youths from all countries in Europe presented petitions imploring work to the International Labor Conference here [on June 6]. The youths marched through the city singing and carrying banners. There was a dramatic hush as they filed into the conference hall. Applauded by the workers' delegates, their leaders submitted the petitions, signed by 85,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 25 and headed "Give work to youth." The petitions asked the conference, among other things, "to provide the many millions of young people who, as a result of the industrial depression, are without work or bread, with opportunities of employment that will insure them a livelihood."

The United Nations Isn't Enough for the Job

By Thomas M. Franck

that had won World War II would continue to cooperate to guard the peace.

Unlike NATO, an international body for the collective defense of democracy should not be based on geographic criteria. Every effort should be made to include the widest possible array of

Much aggression is waged within national boundaries, using random murder to destabilize authority.

qualifying states without regard to their economic policies or foreign relations. To avoid dependence on purely reactive measures, the organization should take imaginative economic and social initiatives to strengthen the sources of liberty.

The test needed to determine qualification for membership need not be detailed. Any state that periodically elects its government by a secret ballot permitting free choice, and that has an independent judiciary, should be eligible. Members could be required to let the organization's observers monitor these few indicators.

It would not be necessary to spell out ahead of time what collective measures would be taken against, say, a military coup in India. Each government would be free to interpret its obligations

in light of circumstances, but there should be a duty to consult, take "appropriate steps" and use established machinery to coordinate action.

A false assumption in the UN Charter is that armies would wage future wars across national boundaries. Being addressed to conventional international disputes, the Charter specifically excludes concern with "essentially domestic" matters. But much of today's aggression is waged entirely within a nation's boundaries, often by shadowy armies without uniforms, using random murder to destabilize authority. The insurgents, often part of an external support network, appear as local "freedom fighters" engaged in domestic "wars of national liberation."

The new organization would decide when collective action was warranted by the facts of an internal conflict: for example, should Sri Lanka's democratically elected government be helped against the Tamil separatists, and, if so, how? Measures should be authorized collectively, perhaps by a two-thirds vote, to prevent the organization from becoming a cover for states' self-interested intervention in others' internal affairs.

The inability of the United Nations to deal with a pernicious new phenomenon is tempting America to emulate the enemy's tactics. Instead, it should join with like-minded states to consider a new forum to redress imperfections of the old.

The writer, former director of research at the UN Institute for Training and Research, is author of "Nation Against Nation: What Happened to the UN Dream and What the U.S. Can Do About It." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Tax Reform Touted as Free Lunch

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — "A challenge to lift us into a future of unlimited promise, an endless horizon lit by the star of freedom guiding America to supremacy. . . . You can almost feel your shoes lifting you up."

There was something wonderfully incongruous about President Reagan's May 28 tax reform speech. Admittedly, it was a masterpiece of rhetoric, a dazzling vision of America's destiny (the city on a hill, this time "the star of freedom") and a curiously pinched vision of what it takes to get there.

This is not the first time that Mr. Reagan offers great things for minimal effort. His promises and his proposed means for realizing them are often miles apart. He proposes to trim the budget deficit — "a rendezvous with history . . . our future hangs in the balance" — with a \$56-billion cut from a \$200-billion deficit. He proposes to estab-



lish the centerpiece of the strategic arsenal — "a message of American resolve to the world" — with 100, now 50, MX missiles. He proposes to overthrow the Sandinistas — through the "contras," who are "the moral equivalent of the Founding Fathers" — with \$14 million.

Some of these reduced means, admittedly, have been forced on Mr. Reagan by Congress. But the rhetoric is never meant to fit the compromise. Now the president is selling a tax plan. "I will replace the politics of envy with a spirit of partnership. OK, I'll buy it. How much?"

Nothing. The country is running a \$200-billion deficit and will soon be

to his heart: free markets and taxes. It is thus unusually revealing. It contains the two classic elements of the Reagan speech: both a dazzling vision of America's destiny (the city on a hill, this time "the star of freedom") and a curiously pinched vision of what it takes to get there.

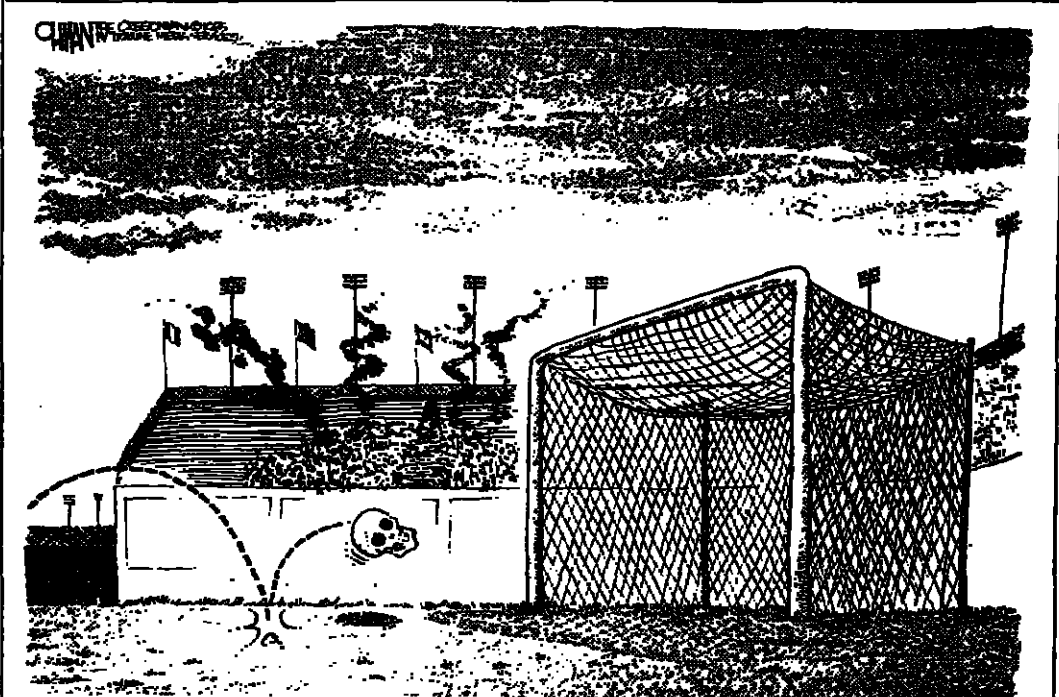
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The Real Trouble Is Competition Itself

By Alfie Kohn

LOS ANGELES — The deaths of 38 people in a soccer riot in Brussels last week have been blamed on everything from alcohol to the British character. Apparently, few have considered the fundamental explanation: The problem is with competition itself.

There is considerable research not only disproving the old "catharsis" view — that watching or taking part in aggressive activities blows off steam — but also showing that competitive sports promote violent reactions. Studies of children, professional athletes and fans demonstrate that such activities can lower our restraints against aggression.

The problem, however, is not just with sport: hostility is a frequent result of competition in the workplace, the classroom, the home, the playing field — any place where my success depends on your failure. This is what competition means: mutually exclusive goal attainment. Instead of laboring together toward a common end, we are obliged to work against one another. Since competition is, by definition, a kind of aggression, we should not be surprised to find that it often results in physical violence.

We have been carefully socialized to believe that competition is more productive than cooperation; that having a good time requires a win-lose structure; that humans are naturally competitive; even that the desperate race to be "No. 1" builds character. None of these notions are supported by the evidence.

More to the point, this sort of

training predisposes us to believe, along with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, that the soccer riots can be blamed on a few hoodlums. Punish the individuals but leave the structural forces untouched.

This failure to perceive the underlying pattern continues when we come across other sorts of evidence of the ugliness of competition. We read about another college recruiting scandal, chemical self-punishment to boost athletic performance, frothing parents who push their children to win at all costs. Each is seen as a unique problem.

Outside of sport, too, the costs of competition are high. A dispatch from the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Los Angeles last week began as follows: "Medical leaders and journal editors agreed today that highly competitive pressures in modern science were provoking cases of outright fraud and an even wider range of 'white lies' and deceptions."

A new study, reported in the journal Health Affairs, finds that distortion in news coverage can be traced to the incredible competition among reporters and editors. Herbert Hendin, a psychiatrist and expert on suicide, argues that competitive pressures are a leading contributor to the rise in suicide rates among American youth.

To be sure, not every soccer game erupts in violence, just as not every

scientist resorts to fraud. Society's rules and ethical standards usually manage to keep such abuses in check. But their frequency in virtually every arena of our lives suggests that they represent not the contamination of competition but its logical conclusion. Arrange a society so that success (and even a good time) is synonymous with beating other people, and the only questions are: When will the next episode occur? How bad will it be?

If we confine efforts to punishing those whose competitive spirit is excessive, if we install more police at sporting events, if we raise the penalties for cheating, we mistake the symptom for the disease. There is nothing wrong with any of these measures, but we should not delude ourselves into thinking that they are more than Band-Aid solutions.

The problem is competition itself, and our response must be to devise noncompetitive alternatives to our mania for winning.

Cooperative games and educational techniques are not in short supply; they simply get short shrift because of our reluctance to see where the trouble lies. Those who propose them are dismissed as radical, naive or irrelevant.

One wonders how many more of us must be literally or figuratively trampled by a competitive culture before we get the message.

The writer is the author of the forthcoming book, "The Case Against Competition." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Crusading In Favor of White Men

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — On June 21, 1963, a tense time in the struggle against racial discrimination in the American South, President Kennedy called 244 leading lawyers to the White House and asked their help. They responded by setting up the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

I remember that meeting and what it meant. For the first time the American legal establishment, the great private firms, committed themselves to working against the lawlessness of racism. And it was not just a symbol. The committee sent lawyers into areas where there had been just about no one to defend the oppressed.

That history gives special meaning to an event this week. Eighty-four trustees of the Lawyers' Committee said they were "compelled for the first time ever" to oppose a nominee for federal office. They urged the Senate to reject the nomination of William Bradford Reynolds to the number three job in the Justice Department, associate attorney general.

Mr. Reynolds has been the Reagan administration's assistant attorney general for civil rights. In that job he has wounded and outraged many, but I think his record has never been so coolly or devastatingly analyzed as it was in a statement to the Senate Judiciary Committee by the Lawyers' Committee trustees. They judged him by professional standards, and found in his record an "indifference to law."

The United States government has essentially changed sides under Mr. Reynolds. That is what the statement makes so clear. Instead of fighting for the blacks and women who have been the historic victims of discrimination, the Justice Department is now "emphasizing the rights of white males."

That is even true, the Lawyers' Committee noted with a certain amazement, when Mr. Reynolds is talking about state troopers in Alabama. The force was billy-clipped for its 37 years, and the troopers were the enforcers of segregation. But when Mr. Reynolds writes a brief urging the courts to undo an affirmative action program to promote more black troopers, he talks only about "discrimination" against whites. It is as if there were no history.

In increasing numbers of civil rights cases throughout the country, the statement said, "we are encountering for the first time the fervent and vigorous opposition of the federal government." It found "even more disturbing" Mr. Reynolds' "disregard for the rule of law."

Mr. Reynolds tends to dismiss his critics as political or special pleaders. So the auspices of this statement and its legal professionalisms are important. It was pronounced by Thomas D. Barr, the great antitrust lawyer at Cravath, Swaine & Moore.

Right now Mr. Reynolds is trying to undo affirmative action plans for hiring of police, fire fighting and other employees by 51 state and local governments. The plans include consent decrees that the Justice Department pressed on the parties. All this is a sweeping effort to reverse special measures to give blacks and women a toehold in jobs from which they have historically been excluded.

The argument that Mr. Reynolds makes is that a Supreme Court decision requires the switch. He points to the 1984 decision in the Memphis fire fighters' case, holding that an affirmative action plan must yield to a bona fide seniority system.

The only trouble with that argument is that the courts do not agree with it. Five U.S. courts of appeals have heard it, and all have rejected it. They said the fire fighters' case covered what it said it covered, seniority, and did not affect other Supreme Court decisions allowing affirmative action plans to fill new vacancies.

Being long on the law is nothing new for Mr. Reynolds. He made it his mission to reverse longstanding government policy against tax exemptions for racist private schools.

Mr. Reynolds is an important figure, more important than his title. For he demonstrates how different the new right is from the old conservatism: how ready to use law for narrow instrumental ends, how impervious to the sufferings of history. In short, how lawless and heartless.

President Kennedy said in June 1963 that 100 years had passed since Lincoln freed the slaves but their heirs were not yet fully free. "They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice; they are not yet freed from social and economic oppression." Most of us, white and black, know that that is still true. But William Bradford Reynolds does not.

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Missing the Dutch Point

Regarding the opinion column "Since When Is Last a New Problem?" (May 24) by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.:

Apparently failed to occur to the writer that people can misunderstand the meaning of a word when they converse in a foreign language. Mr. Yoder tells of a friend, chatting with Dutch businessmen on a flight from London, who caused a misunderstanding by saying he was going to Amsterdam to see pictures. In Dutch, "pictures" is not a synonym for "paintings." Mr. Yoder's friend should have been alerted by the businessmen's "genuine astonishment." But in that event Mr. Yoder would not have been able to use the anecdote to reinforce his argument, which in effect insults the Dutch.

If Mr. Yoder had been willing to shift his focus away from the more sensational aspects of the protests during the pope's visit to the Netherlands, he might have understood what the protests were about. For many, it is not enough that they themselves have the luxury of being

able to ignore Rome when millions of poor people in the rest of the world continue to suffer the consequences of the pope's repressive views.

ANNETTE SLOTHOUBER

Abidjan.

And Don't You Forget It

And I say unto you — despite William Safire's strictures in "Non-Starters" (May 20) — that not only sentences, but verses and whole chapters shall start with "and." Twenty-nine of the first 31 verses of Chapter 1 of Genesis start with "and." And it's all first-rate stuff.

NORMAN SANDERS

Hovik, Norway.

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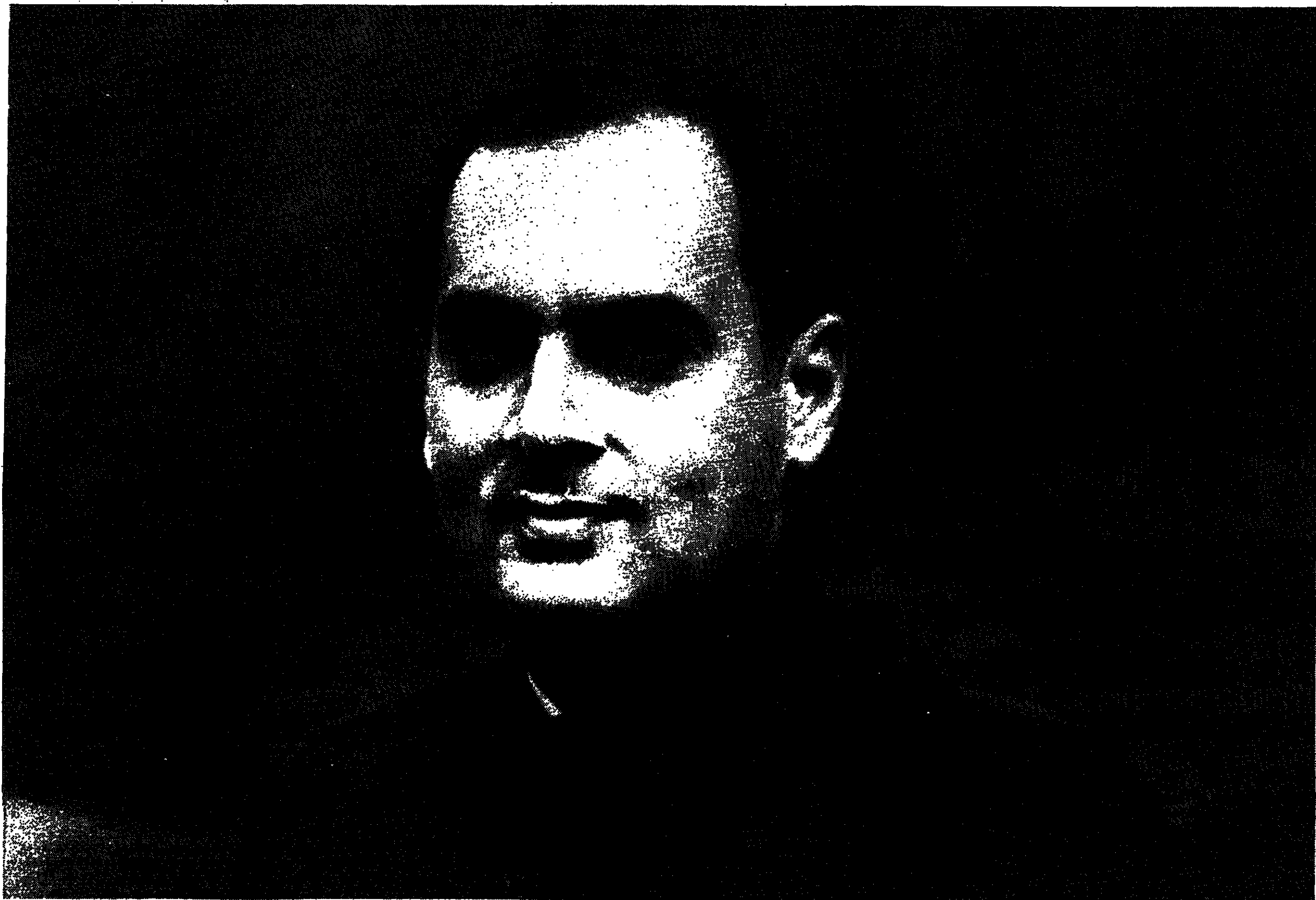
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large manpower and a good record
in dealing with foreign companies.*

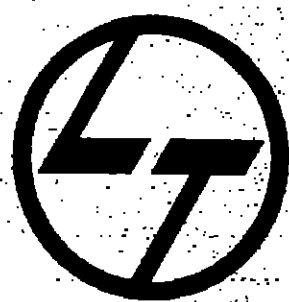
Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister of India



India's Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is on his first official visit to France, as the representative of the world's largest democracy. His objective is to establish closer ties and create a better

understanding of the emerging opportunities in India.

The development needs of the Indian people call for progress through technological cooperation.



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Herald Tribune
WEEKEND

June 7, 1985

Page 9



At Tony awards: Roger Miller, left, composer of winning "Big River" score; Ron Richardson, best featured actor; Deshauna Brown, best director.

Broadway Season Ended With Resounding Thud

by Samuel G. Freedman

NEW YORK — Despite the production of several acclaimed dramas, Broadway is concluding its worst economic season in a decade, as indicated by both statistics and emotional reaction in the industry. What remains uncertain, and hotly debated in theater circles, is whether the slump is part of Broadway's cyclical nature or the harbinger of a long-term decline.

Attendance and theater occupancy — known in the trade as "playing weeks" — are at their lowest since the mid-1970s, according to statistics from the League of American Theaters and Producers. The 33 new shows that had opened by May 31, the official end of the season, represent the fewest in any season this century, league figures show.

Box-office income — which generally rises even when other measures of Broadway activity decline — is \$3 million less than last season's level of \$277 million, the league says. The seasonal gross is likely to be the third highest in Broadway history, but it marks only the second time since the 1972-1973 season that income has not gone up from the previous theater year.

The slump can be largely traced to the lack of a new hit musical to stimulate income and ticket sales. Eight musicals opened this year; four are still running. For the first time in their 38-year history, the nominating committee for the Tony awards, which were announced Sunday, dropped three categories — choreography and leading actor and leading actress in a musical — because of the dearth of competition. Even "Big River" — based on Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" — which won seven Tonys including best musical and best featured actor for Ron Richardson as the runaway slave Jim, cannot be considered certain to survive the summer.

The season also indicates the increasing gap between the haves and have-nots. The Shubert Organization, the largest theater-owner on Broadway, recorded gains of more than 10 percent in attendance and playing weeks over last season. The organization's box-office income as of March 31 stood at \$93 million, compared with \$81 million on that date last season.

While the Shubert Organization has taken in \$12 million more than it did last season, the rest of Broadway — smaller theater-owners and independent producers — has

Continued on page 11

2 Playwrights in Search of a Dialogue

NEW YORK — When David Rabe's first play, "The Basic Training of Pavlo Hummel," was performed at New York's Public Theater, Neil Simon was on his 11th play, "The Prisoner of Second Avenue." Since that year, 1971, both men have consolidated their reputations — Simon as America's most successful and prolific playwright, Rabe as one of the most provocative.

Simon's 22d play, "Biloxi Blues," and Rabe's seventh, "Hurlyburly," were among nominees for this year's Tony awards for best play. ("Biloxi" won.) On the face of it, the two would seem to have little else in common as playwrights.

Simon, 57, is a Brooklyn-born Jew whose Depression childhood was the theme of his hit "Brighton Beach Memoirs," which opened in 1963. Rabe, 45, was born in Iowa and raised a Catholic. His "Pavlo Hummel," "Sticks and Bones," "Streamers" and "The Orphan" draw on his Vietnam combat experience.

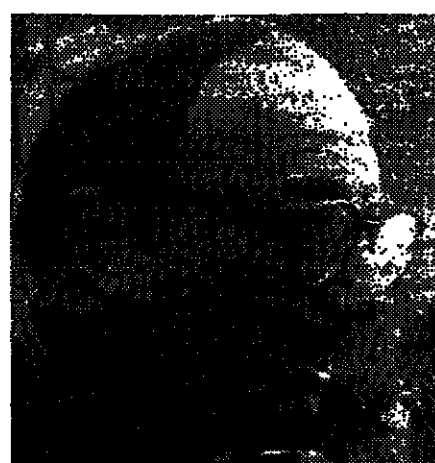
But when, at the invitation of The New York Times Magazine, these representatives of different generations got together to talk about the theater, their attitudes and methods of playwrighting turned out to be strikingly similar. The following edited excerpts are from a conversation occasionally prompted by Samuel G. Freedman of The Times's cultural staff and Michaela Williams, the magazine's cultural editor.

Writing for the Theater

RABE: I grew up in the Midwest, and I never heard of the theater. I was maybe 15 before I saw a play. I didn't think about writing at that point, but it made a big impression on me. There is something in the thing with the audience, although I also have a terrible personal reaction to the audience. I have a very hard time going near the theater once they show up.

SIMON: I have the same reaction. Not because I'm afraid of the audience, I just seem to lose interest the minute the play has opened. As for what attracted me to the theater, my background was different. I grew up in New York and worked in radio and in television for 10 years. Then I said, "If I don't start to write a play and start to get out soon, I'll be writing 'My Three Sons' for the rest of my life," which I did not want to do.

RABE: I grew up seeing movies, and there was a point where I consciously engaged the



Neil Simon

question of whether there was a larger opportunity to be free as a writer in the theater or in film. And without any experience in either, it struck me that the theater was more open. But I think now, as I've gone on, it's deeper than that. I don't know quite what the relationship is, but it's very, very deep in me, the theater.

Comedy vs. Drama

RABE: I think that in the real theatrical tradition that split doesn't exist as strongly as people think it does. It's an invention of Aristotle rather than of dramatists. I mean, certainly in a lot of Shakespeare's tragedies there are very funny, lively moments.

I'm not a big fan of Aristotle. I think he really did everybody a lot of harm. He interposed himself between the creative act and the thing itself. People actually sit around and say, "Did Shakespeare write tragedies?" I mean, that's truly nuts.

My impulse has been to try to put as much variety of emotion as possible into a play. You know, like a carnival or a roller-coaster ride. To me, the more one play can hold, the better.

SIMON: Mike Nichols and I were doing "Plaza Suite" in Boston many years ago, and the first act was too long — it wasn't that it was too long, we were getting too many laughs in a scene that we thought was basically serious. So Mike and I started to cut out

all of the laugh lines, and they started to laugh at other lines that they had never laughed at. They just wanted to laugh!

RABE: The laughs I get are the ones I'm hoping for, for the most part. It's making the turn without getting resentment from the audience that's the hard part. If you've overdone the comedy part, they just want to keep laughing.

SIMON: Oh, yes, I have that a lot. I'll write a scene that is really funny, and then I try to switch it quickly, because I think that happens in life a lot. There have been a few occasions in plays when I've done that, and the audience is really thrown by it. Sometimes it works, and sometimes they resent it.

Like in "Prisoner of Second Avenue," in which I'm dealing basically with a semiserious situation: A man who's 48 years old loses his job and is afraid there's not going to be a future for him. But in the beginning of the play, all of his complaints are funny.

The very first thing he does gets a laugh. It is at night, and the room is dark, and he comes out of the bedroom, sits down and lights a cigarette. You could hardly see him — it was Peter Falk. He went, "Aaaaah," and the audience laughed because they knew what that sigh meant. You had to do the sigh just right. But at any rate, he later found out that the apartment was robbed, and still handled that comedically, because the things that were stolen were so bizarre — they took his toothbrush and everything.

And then in the second act, he has a nervous breakdown. He resents the fact that his wife is going out and working and he has nothing to do. He goes to the park every day, and he knows that the animals know him. They are saying, "Here he comes again. He didn't get a job, obviously."

But it turned out, it really turned, and the audience said, "Well, that's not funny." I said, "Who said it was?"

RABE: Well, in that light, "Hurlyburly" is very tricky for me to talk about, because the turn is abrupt but I think it has to be. The play is long, but it is longer, and there was groundwork for the turns that is not present.

But what I've run into is a thing where I've expected recognition from an audience and gotten just shock. In "Sticks and Bones," I thought people were really going to nod and say, "Right, that is how it is." And instead, people kind of said, "Whoa, don't do that!"

SIMON: My experience has been that if you write a situation well enough, the ten-

sion is so great that the audience will laugh whether you provide it or not. But many times when it's either laugh or cry, a lot of them don't want to cry. And they will pick out a moment — a line, a gesture, whatever it is — to laugh at. It becomes part of the play after a while.

The Role of the Unconscious

RABE: I go through a thing in plays where the play shocks me. I don't think I've ever written anything where there wasn't a moment when I said, "Oh, I don't want to write this," or "Is that me? Where's it coming from?" I think my conscious mind is not as intelligent as my unconscious. My conscious mind is very much interested in controlling everything and making it more orderly — making it orderly in a familiar way. Then the



David Rabe

rehearsals all day long, so I like to feel that I am being well represented.

RABE: I used to dream about a person who would just do every play and would really be on the money. Like a soul mate or something. But I don't think I've encountered it. The plays vary, and what people can cope with varies. If it's a good director, it's coming somewhat from his own psyche through the play, and that varies.

SIMON: I was going to say that as good a

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Lights Brighter Away From Times Square

by Frank Rich

NEW YORK — Despite the well-known litany of Broadway's woes, the best plays this season tell another story: The American theater may be becoming healthier in inverse relation to Broadway's decline.

That health is most visible, as usual, at theatrical institutions off Broadway and around the country. To be sure, not all institutional work is first-rate. Yet it is hardly coincidence that three of the four Best Play nominees in last Sunday's Tony awards — and the Best Musical winner, "Big River" — are the products of nonprofit theaters. What is more, institutional productions that transfer to Broadway represent only a small fraction of the theatrical vitality beyond the Times Square neighborhood. When one takes in the full panorama of American theater in the 1984-85 season, there is encouraging news on a variety of aesthetic (and geographical) fronts.

In playwrighting, there were several vigorous developments. Both the Circle Repertory Company's "As Is" and the Public Theater's

"Normal Heart" (by Larry Kramer) — two very different and complementary treatments of the AIDS epidemic — demonstrated that writers can respond with urgent theatricality to public issues that are usually fodder for television's movie-of-the-week assembly line. At Playwrights Horizons, another, adventurous style of writing is reaching maturation: Peter Berner's "Romance Language" and Keith Reddin's "Life and Limb" depart from both realistic and absurdist conventions as they radically re-examine the iconography of official classical culture (19th-century literature) and "classic" pop culture (vintage movies and situation comedies) to explain the modern world.

Some established American playwrights, with varying success, lit out for new territory this season: David Rabe, Neil Simon, Michael Weller ("The Ballad of Soapy Smith"). Some younger playwrighting voices found their own, firm pitch this year — notably Craig Lucas with "Blue Window," at the Production Company; Stephen Metcalfe ("The Incredibly Famous Willy Rivers," at the WPA); and Richard Greenberg ("Life Under Water," at the increasingly invaluable Ensemble Studio Theater).

Imaginative young directors were also in profuse supply. If neither Broadway nor Off Broadway produced a fully satisfying new musical, Deshauna Brown ("Big River") and Andrew Cadiff ("Three Guys Naked From the Waist Down") have the talent to help fill that void, provided the theater can develop new librettists and songwriters at their high level of inventiveness.

Two other young director-actors, Gary Sinise and John Malkovich of Chicago's Steppenwolf Company, sustained the expectations they raised in New York with their 1982 production of "True West." In Malkovich's staging of Lanford Wilson's "Balm in Gilead," and Sinise's of Lyle Kessler's "Orphans," one finds a tumultuous new brand of American acting that bridges rock 'n' roll and theatrical performance.

The theater along the post-modernist frontier was also active. While I found more literal-mindedness than inspiration in such pieces as Martha Clarke's "Garden of Earthly Delights" and Ping Chong's "Nostalgia," I was haunted by nothing so much all season as the three-hour fragment of Robert Wilson's marathon epic, "the CIVIL WARs,"

presented at the American Repertory Theater in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

In this work — or at least this excerpt from it — the hallucinatory images and choreographic manipulation of actors produced an intensely dramatic statement about the horrors and twisted cultural roots of war; to see this piece shortly after the revival of "Eisenstein on the Beach" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music was to realize how much Wilson has grown in a decade.

"the CIVIL WARs" will not happen on Broadway, needless to say. Neither could a "Romance Language" or "Balm in Gilead." If such relatively conventional works as "As Is" or "Joe Egg" have to fight to find an audience, what producer will take a chance on transferring a more experimental work from an institutional theater? Yet if Broadway cannot afford to airlift more of the front-line excitement happening in American theaters beyond its precincts, what plays will it use to make the street an alluring center of theatrical activity again?

To retrieve its audience, especially a young sophisticated audience, Broadway

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The Perfect Day Trip: Paris-Champagne

by Frank J. Priol

THE Autoroute de l'Est, which begins in Paris and slices across the flat, windswept landscape of eastern France, is lightly traveled. Parisians, like flowers and cats, turn their faces instinctively to the sun. They have never been overtaken by the cities of Metz and Strasbourg, to which the autoroute leads, or of the rest of Alsace and Lorraine.

There is one trip on the Autoroute of the East, though, that no Parisian or visitor should miss: The road is a gateway to the Champagne country, a region steeped in history, in great art, in food and in wine. Only 90 miles (145 kilometers) away, Champagne is a perfect one-day trip from Paris.

Depending on traffic, Reims, the unofficial capital of Champagne, is an hour or an hour and a half by car from Paris. The ideal day would include a visit to one or two Champagne cellars, lunch at a great restaurant and a visit to Reims's cathedral, one of the most beautiful in France. Or it could include a drive through the handsome little vineyard towns to Epernay, the second city of Champagne and the home of the biggest Champagne company, Moët et Chandon.

THE Champagne countryside has an austere, hesitant charm that is at once subtle and endearing. In spring, fields of colzas, a cousin of mustard, explode in a riot of golden yellow. By summer, the little villages have decked themselves in flowers; every window has at least a pot of geraniums. The narrow roads, winding among the vines, have a timeless quality that makes Paris seem a thousand miles and a couple of centuries away.

Among the well-known Champagne houses in Reims are Krug, Pommery, Roederer, Taittinger, Veuve Clicquot, Henriot, Ruinart, Lanson and the three Heidsiecks: Eper-Heidsieck, Charles Heidsieck and Heidsieck Monopole. In or near Epernay, Moët et Chandon, Bollinger, Pol Roger and Perrier-Jouët are among the famous labels.

Most of the larger companies, in both towns offer regular tours of their cellars on weekdays. Smaller houses, such as Krug and



Young Champagne grape harvesters taking a break.

Bollinger, prefer advance notice, even if only a telephone call from Paris; most do not have the staff to handle large numbers of unannounced visitors.

A thorough tour of a Champagne cave will last about an hour or an hour and a half. Some fanatics visit many cellars, but they are all pretty much alike. The vast stocks of bottles stretching off into the gloom in the dimly lit cellars are an impressive sight, but there is not much point in seeing them more than once or twice.

Try to arrange your visit to include time for lunch. The finest restaurant in Champagne is Boyer, at Les Crayères, the exquisite small hotel across the road from the Pommery cellars in Reims. Boyer is one of the most famous restaurants in France — it has three stars in the Michelin Guide, so a reservation is mandatory — well in advance in the tourist season. Crayères, by the way, means

chalk caves, and it is the chalk in the soil in the Champagne country that gives the wine its unique quality.

The Polignac family, former owners of Pommery, named their home Les Crayères, and the name was retained when, after buying Pommery, the owners of Lanson Champagne decided to turn the estate into a restaurant and inn.

Gerard Boyer was asked to take over Les Crayères almost four years ago, about the time that renovation began. At the time, he was running a three-star restaurant in Reims called La Chaumière. When he moved across town, he took his stars with him, but he also held on to the older place, renaming it Le Chardonnay. It is as busy as ever, with a menu simpler than at Boyer and prices considerably lower.

After lunch, stroll a bit in the town and visit the cathedral. Reims, founded by Julius

Caesar in 57 B.C., was a flourishing Gallo-Roman city when Paris was a village on an island in the Seine. Clovis, the first Christian king of France, was crowned in the cathedral in 496 by St. Remi. In 1429 Joan of Arc watched as Charles VII was crowned there.

Through the centuries, Reims has been repeatedly destroyed by invading armies. Two-thirds of the city was leveled by German gunfire in World War I. Many of the inhabitants survived by living in the caves that honeycomb the chalk formations on which the city is built. Damage was heavy in World War II as well.

Construction of the cathedral was begun in 1211. It cost so much that at one point the oppressed citizenry expelled the bishop and his builders. For its effrontery, the entire city was excommunicated until the work resumed. The church was completed in the 15th century and then was almost destroyed in World War I.

Reconstruction still goes on. The most recent addition, and certainly one of the most spectacular, is a series of stained glass windows by Marc Chagall. The four windows, on the left in the nave, were executed by Charles Marq, a master glassmaker, in his atelier in Reims. He and Chagall had collaborated on other stained glass commissions, but these windows, installed in 1974, have been called the apotheosis of Chagall's work in glass.

The central window depicts scenes from the Old and the New Testaments. The bottom left shows Abraham blessing Isaac, and the sacrifice of Isaac. On the top right is Christ crucified; on the top left is Christ resurrected. The left window shows the Tree of Jesse. The right window depicts scenes from the history of the cathedral, including the baptism of Clovis, the coronation of St. Louis and the coronation of Charles VII.

Parisians of Epernay Champagne might prefer to visit the cathedral in the morning, then lunch at the Royal Champagne, an attractive inn and restaurant at Champillon, on the south slope of the Montagne de Reims. It is about 30 minutes south of Reims and about five minutes north of Epernay. The Royal Champagne offers one of the best views to be found of Champagne vineyards. And, like all restaurants in the area, it has a

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Banned TV Program Opens in French Cinema

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — Like Marcel Ophüls' "The Sorrow and the Pity" 16 years ago, a documentary on France during the German occupation opened this week in a Paris cinema after having been banned by French television.

Where Ophüls' film dealt with wartime collaboration, "Les Terroristes à la retraite" (Retired Terrorists) accuses the Communist Party — which along with the Gaullists fielded the main partisan forces — of cynically exploiting political refugees and not acknowledging their role.

The decision by the state-run television underscored French reluctance to examine this troubled period too closely or to question the Resistance's reputation for unswerving patriotism.

The heroes of the film, directed by a young Romanian immigrant known as Mosco, are elderly men, former Resistance fighters. In the film, they get up from their sewing machines — many still work as tailors — and act out how they planned bombs in occupied Paris. Most of them speak French with strong foreign accents. All were immigrants who found asylum in France in the 1930s — Armenians fleeing persecution in Turkey, Jews escaping anti-Semitism in Poland and Romania, leftist refugees from fascist regimes in Spain and Italy.

These laborers and artisans became the shock troops of the French Communist underground, especially in Paris. Midway through World War II, when French men and women started active resistance against the German occupation, these refugees, already living underground, were ready recruits for the Communist Party, which had been passive until 1941 when Hitler invaded Russia, shattering his pact with Stalin.

"Terrorists" focuses on one of the best known of these foreign Resistance heroes, Missak Manouchian, an Armenian poet. He led a Paris network that carried out dozens of spectacular sabotage operations and assassinations. In 1944, he and 22 other parti-

sans — Poles, Hungarians, Italians and Frenchmen — were executed by the Nazis.

The next day German authorities plastered Paris with red posters vilifying the 23 as foreign terrorists who tried to poison relations between the French people and the German authorities. The poster backfired against the Germans, however, convincing many Frenchmen that the Communist resistance was hurting German morale.

COMMUNIST Party officials, apparently worried about xenophobia in the French working class and already affected by Stalin's anti-Semitism, consistently minimized the role of these foreign Communists.

"Terrorists" suggests that Communist leaders betrayed the immigrant network of Manouchian, either to save more important Communists or to get rid of foreign members who could be political liabilities in postwar France.

The film, co-produced by Antenne 2, one of France's state-owned networks, was made in 1983 and first scheduled for broadcast last year, to coincide with the 40th anniversary of Manouchian's execution. But it was blocked by the Communist Party, then a partner in the government.

Late last year, however, after the Communists broke with the ruling Socialists, Antenne 2 rescheduled the documentary to run June 2, prompting cries of indignation from the Communists.

The protest campaign apparently pulled no punches. It outraged the actress Simone Signoret, narrator of "Terrorists," who has said that her best-selling historical novel "Adieu Volodia" was inspired by the film. Signoret said this week that she had "crossed the frontier into anti-Communism" because of the party's maneuvers against the film.

The network's ban was surprising, since by next year French viewers are supposed to get commercial television that will be less vulnerable to political pressure. Once that happens, a long-postponed debate on the Resistance may at last get underway.

BOTTEGA VENETA roma salita san sebastianello 16/b

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Paying for Pampering:
Luxury Travel Prospers

by Roger Collis

THE pampering starts the moment you sign up for a \$500-a-day Sea Goddess cruise to the Mediterranean, Caribbean or along the South American coast. Your tickets come in a leather Carlier wallet along with a form requesting your preferences in food and wine, accommodations, sports and shore activities and so on. This information is flashed by satellite to the ship, so that when you come aboard, the bar in your suite is stocked with your favorite brands of liquor and the concierge (not the purser, please) has booked you for a sauna and massage. Perhaps guest membership has been arranged at a golf or tennis club at one of the ports of call.

Such tender loving care does not come cheap. A seven-day cruise in Sea Goddess 1 or its identical sister ship, Sea Goddess 2, costs about \$6,800 (about \$8,700 for two people sharing a double cabin). But everything is included—cocktails, gourmet meals and fine wines, entertainment. The bar in your cabin is replenished and you can call room service any time of the day or night if you crave champagne and caviar.

People seem to find it good value for money. Ary Zarpanty, managing director of Equity Cruises, the general sales agent for Sea Goddess in Britain, said both ships were almost fully booked for the 1985 season. Sea Goddess 1 has been chartered for January to visit Australia for the America's Cup race at a cool half-million dollars a week.

This is one example of the growing appetite for all-inclusive luxury vacations, especially those served up with imagination and flair. Travel agents and operators are responding to the market with a smorgasbord of upscale packages that often combine air, sea and rail travel. People are prepared to pay to get away from the mundane tourist tracks and fraternize with their own kind in small, exclusive groups. Add a spot of adventure and you have a successful formula.

The Sea Goddesses are more like private yachts than cruise liners. Each carries a maximum of 116 passengers in 58 outside double suites, with a crew of 80. Because of their relatively small size (4,253 tons, 344 feet long) they are able to enter harbors such as Puerto Bann near Malaga, Ischia, Portofino, Monte Carlo, Cannes and St. Tropez. On every cruise there's a special surprise. For example, when Sea Goddess 2 arrived in Monte Carlo on May 4 for her inaugural cruise to Rome, Princess Caroline hosted a concert for passengers at the Hotel de Paris.

A larger but still luxurious cruise ship is the Europa (33,000 tons and 600 passengers), operated by the German line Hapag-Lloyd out of Bremen. It is claimed that it has twice the space per passenger than any other vessel of its kind. All public rooms are aft and all accommodations are forward, so you don't have engines below and a disco above you when you go to bed. It has five decks and five "entertainment points," as they're called, and has been described by a disinterested air-charter operator as "oozing with luxury from the engine room to the top of the funnel. The carpeting isn't just wall to wall, it's wall to ceiling."

The Europa, whose tours are marketed primarily in German-speaking countries, plies the Pacific and to the West Indies, New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong, China, South Korea, Iceland, Greenland, Canada and the United States. The high point of the 1986 season is a 27-day cruise starting in May and costing \$13,530. Deutsche marks (\$4,500) a person, double occupancy, not including drinks. Passengers are flown from Frankfurt to Anchorage, Alaska, to join the ship, then sail down the coast to Glacier Bay, where the whales mate in the summer; on to Vancouver to visit the world's fair; then via San Francisco and Los Angeles to Balboa in Panama and back to Frankfurt by plane.

Larger still is Cunard's flagship, the Queen Elizabeth 2. A 96-day world cruise from New York to the most luxurious ship, with bath and veranda, will set you back about \$55,050 a person (pound prices are for cruises sold in London, and British residency is required for booking there; as noted in this space last week, dollar prices for the same cruise may be considerably higher). A first-class round trip between New York and Southampton is a more modest \$3,900 a person. A lot of people sail one way and fly the other. This year Cunard is aiming a special promotion at the business traveler for its 26 trans-Atlantic sailings. For the price of a single cabin and an air ticket you can get a double cabin and two air tickets. Round-trip prices start at \$1,565 for two. This compares with a return air fare of \$1,024 in business class. For an extra \$349 a person you can fly

either way by Concorde (the normal return fare is \$2,600).

Luxury charter is a profitable new field for the Concorde. British Airways brought its seventh Concorde into service earlier this month (Air France has just taken three out of service) to cope with demand for super-sonic day trips to such exotic destinations as Iceland, Leningrad, Cairo and Athens. Norman Gilham, managing director of Concorde Charter, an independent, London-based company, said: "People just want to fly Concorde. Americans, who can't afford the full fare across the Atlantic, love the opportunity to fly super-sonic. I mean, Cairo and back in the day is mind-blowing. And it doesn't interfere with a European vacation."

The London-Cairo package is \$835. There's a steak breakfast on the three-hour flight, a visit to the Pyramids with a tour of Cheops's burial chamber, then on to the Sphinx and the Holiday Inn for lunch. (Holiday Inn? "Because we want to live after it," Gilham said.) Then to the bazaar, a city tour and back to London at 9:35 P.M. after a five-course gastronomic dinner in the air. The trip to Iceland (\$635) includes a Viking feast. On the Bordeaux charter (\$550) there is wine tasting and a gourmet lunch in a chateau at St. Emilion.

This summer, Gilham plans a Concorde day trip to Bermuda that he said would allow

'Cairo and back
in the day is
mind-blowing'

eight hours on the beach. Perhaps the most exotic project is a July 14 flight to the International Air Tattoo at Fairford, southwest England, at which Concorde will join formation with the RAF Red Arrows display team to fly over the show.

For those with a sense of nostalgia, and time as well as money, a civilized way to travel from London across the Continent is by the Venice Simplon-Orient-Express. This luxury train, inaugurated in May 1982, follows part of the route taken by the original Venice-Arberg-Orient-Express 44 years ago. The day coaches and sleeping cars are painstakingly restored originals dating from the 1920s and 1930s, replete with marquetry panels and refurbished brass handles, light fixtures and luggage racks. The train runs twice a week each way between London and Venice via Folkestone and Boulogne (there's a special lounge on the ferry during the daytime Channel crossing) to Paris, Zurich and Innsbruck. Leaving London at 11 A.M. on Sunday you'll arrive the next day in Venice at 6:50 P.M. The views and the cuisine are superb. The single fare for the whole trip is \$770—or £475 if bought in London—but there are fares quoted for any part of it, and you can stop off for a few days at no extra charge.

Another Champagne rail tour is a \$300-a-day trip through the Highlands in the restored Victorian carriages of the Royal Scotsman, which starts its first season this year. Carrying only 30 passengers, the train runs from May through September with two three-day itineraries, or a six-day tour for \$2,000. Not only is the Champagne unlimited—so is the meat whiskey.

A great way to combine the Concorde, the QE-2 and the Venice Simplon-Orient-Express is a 13-day package from New York, limited to 16 travelers. You fly Concorde to London, stay at the Ritz for two days (limousines take you sightseeing), on to Venice by rail, a stay at the Danieli, back to London by plane, and limo to Southampton, where you board the ship for New York. With first-class travel, all meals and hotels, private limos and a seat at a London theater, it will cost about \$11,600 for two.

An alternative, 18-day package from New York costs about \$30,000 for two and includes travel, meals, hotels, sightseeing and entertainment. You fly first-class on Air France to Nice via Paris, stay at the Hotel de Paris in Monte Carlo, board the Sea Goddess there for a seven-night cruise to St. Tropez, Portofino (with a side trip to Pisa), Ischia, Bonifacio in Corsica and Civitavecchia (the port of Rome), stay in Rome at the Excelsior, go to Venice by the luxury train Marco Polo, spend a day in Venice at the Danieli, take the Orient Express to Paris for one night at the Maurice, and return to New York by air.

It does all sound great value for money—if you have the money.

TRAVEL

A Hill Town on the Road From Mandalay

by Robert K. McCabe

MAYMYO, Burma—There are more spirits per square cubit in Burma than anywhere else in the world—ask any spook here—and this pretty little hill town has the strangest ghosts of all.

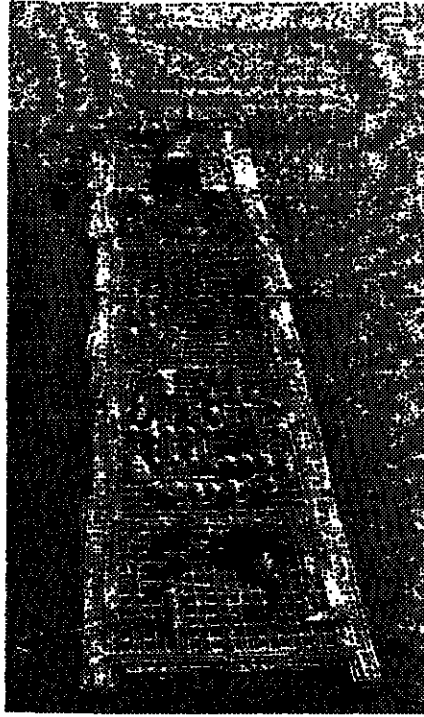
Maymyo is haunted by the British, those sober, long-departed colonialists who left their style firmly stamped on the town's many government offices, its main street buildings and, above all, the stately timbered houses. There are English roses, blooming happily not far from the parched plains of Upper Burma. There are strawberries. Even an 18-hole golf course, kept almost up to scratch. It's all a marvelous illusion: Here is a small corner of England, alive and thriving on foreign soil.

The British ghosts far outnumber the British themselves. They came to Maymyo more than a century ago, spurred by a Bengal Infantry colonel named May (Maymyo means May's town) who was sent to quash a rebellion against the colonial rulers and who saw the makings of a splendid hill resort.

They came, they settled and they built, and the remains of their stewardship are testimony to their fondness for the town. But in 1948, when Burma won its independence, they began to leave. Only a few are left. Burma is that favored travel goal, the splendid anachronism.

Fittingly, it is not easy to reach. Many tourists, trotting along the one-day-a-day track imposed by Burma's inconvertible seven-day-and-out tourist visa limit, choose to pass it by. But getting there is part of Maymyo's charm. The recommended method is to hire a battered jeep from the fleet of World War II leftovers at Mandalay's Zeygo market or at its airport. The going rate is 130 kyats (about \$15.90) for a chauffeured jeep. Economy-minded travelers may squeeze in with six to eight Burmese and pay much less, but the older and wiser will hire a jeep for themselves and enjoy slightly more comfort.

THE road from Mandalay to Maymyo (altitude, 3,150 feet, 960 meters) winds up through the foothills of the Shan Plateau. Temperatures fall fast, even during the hottest months. Our driver stopped at his cottage for a jacket, and we



Bamboo barge near Mandalay.

pulled on sweaters once we'd reached the plateau. The road is well-engineered and asphalted, but barely wide enough to allow two cars to pass. The appearance of a truck (and there are many) is cause for soft cursing from the driver and muttered prayers from passengers.

Once through the inevitable police checkpoint and into Maymyo, there are few choices for hotels. Most visitors head first for Candacraig (officially, the Maymyo Guest House), which was built just after the turn of the century to house the young bachelor clerks of the Burmah Timber Company. Known as The Chummary, it is built on the lines of an English country home.

There is a large veranda, a dual living room with fireplace, a monumental formal staircase that leads to the bedrooms. Teak throughout, of course.

But the beds are stony, the furniture scant and shabby, the bathrooms leaky. The staff,

friendly in Burmese tradition, tried hard to cope. When we asked for a bedside lamp, for example, our maids improvised a plug that consisted of two wooden pegs holding the lamp's bare wires onto the mains.

Downstairs in the bar, all that was on offer was the gassy, ubiquitous Mandalay beer, made by the state monopoly. But Peter Barnard, son of the former cook and now Candacraig's manager, offered us a roast beef supper worthy of the prewar splendors: Delicious pink beef, plenty of fresh vegetables and tasty potatoes for about \$2.30 apiece (the room was about \$6.50).

Most of our fellow guests were in their 20s: Canadians, Americans, Danes and Britons. The talk is easy and the mood convivial—the Chummary's old friendliness lingers. Candacraig is outside the town itself, a 15-minute stroll away. The surrounding houses are mostly on its comfortable pattern: multi-bedrooms, huge verandas with sleeping porches above, long sweeping drives, big lawns and carefully laid-out gardens, most now in need of weeding. These houses, once occupied by British expatriates, have been taken over by the Burmese. Most remain in good shape, but replacement fittings, one hears, are hard to find.

Maymyo's other top hotel is the Nan Myaing, located in what under the British was the compound of the area's law courts. Occupied by the army between 1948 and 1980, it was taken over by the government tourist office and transformed into a very comfortable, if austere, hotel, which opened in 1982. It is managed by the lovely Mrs. Happiness Ivy, who asked us to call her Happy. We tried one of the suites (about \$17 a night for bedroom, living room and bath), and enjoyed the hotel's Burmese curry (\$4.40 apiece, with a beer). A good English-style breakfast was about \$2.40 each.

Transportation in Maymyo is limited to jeeps, bicycles and starting little horse-drawn carriages that resemble half-size Wells Fargo stagecoaches. The dwarfish horses are scrawny, the surly looking drivers surprisingly affable, the coaches so tiny that taller travelers bump along bent nearly double. For sightseeing, we preferred a jeep.

There is enough worth seeing to fill a day quite comfortably. We went first to the golf course, a nicely laid-out 18 holes, painstakingly but not quite perfectly maintained. After convincing a horde of ragged caddies

that we did not want to play, we visited the clubhouse, a dark, hutlike building that replaced the mansion built by the British and destroyed in fighting at the end of World War II. The new shed is pleasant enough in its way, lined with British-style shields bearing the names of club champions. The club's Indian pro still talks about the visit of an American teaching professional in the early 1960s.

MAYMYO'S botanical garden (430 acres, 173 hectares) is one of the country's best. Built around a lovely little lake with a pagoda in its center, the garden shows off temperate-region flowers (roses, chrysanthemums and others brought from Britain) that will not grow in the hot Burmese lowlands. Farther away from the lake are carefully tended stands of pines, poplars, oaks and chestnuts—rare in most of Southeast Asia. The Maymyo region also produces coffee beans, bananas and pineapples as well as strawberries and a wide variety of European vegetables. No wonder the British loved it so.

The garden is a favorite of students, who flock out to picnic, and many townspeople visit. Transport is scanty: If you take a cab out, have the driver wait. It's a long walk back.

There is a Chinese pagoda in town that is worth a visit. It is characteristically garish; its memorable point for us was that it shelters four affable, elderly Chinese gentlemen who lie in wait for the foreigner. Nothing sinister: They offer green tea, then ask quite politely to have their photos taken.

Their leader is Roger Wong, who speaks rudimentary English as well as Mandarin (the four came to Maymyo from Kunning, in southern China, during World War II). On the slightest encouragement, he will display a collection of calling cards and photos sent by visitors from all over the world.

Most tourists also find time to visit one of the several waterfalls near the town. We jeoped out to Pwe Kaut, about 8 miles (13 kilometers) from our hotel, and duly admired the small but lovely falls. When we were there, at sunset, the falls were being used as a giant showerbath by youngsters. There is a small cafe near the falls, from which a local hunter emerged to offer us a very dead pangolin, a sort of anteater. That was the only thing we were happy to pass up in Maymyo.

Perfect Trip: Paris-Champagne

Continued from page 9

huge list of Champagnes and specializes in dishes to complement them.

Epernay, it is said, has been destroyed by invaders 22 times since A.D. 533. The citizens must have tired of rebuilding; today, while Epernay is a bustling, affluent little city, it does not have much charm. It is all business, and the business is Champagne. Moët, Mercier, Mumm, Perrier-Jouët and Pol Roger are in Epernay while Bollinger, Droux & Gildemann and Ayala are in Ay, a small city across the Marne River where the first vines in the region may have grown more than 2,000 years ago. Laurent-Perrier is at Tours-sur-Marne, a few miles to the east.

The major Champagne firms, the names Americans recognize, are the largest but by no means the only Champagne makers. By recent count, there are about 145 producers of Champagne, and about 17,000 growers of Champagne grapes. Typical of the smaller producers is Albert Ricciuti of Avenay-Val-d'Or, an attractive village on the north bank of the Marne about five miles east of Epernay. Ricciuti produces about 50,000 bottles of Champagne a year, half of which he sells to one of the larger companies and half of which he sells himself. Like most small producers, he has a list of loyal clients who buy by mail order or on weekend trips from Paris.

Ricciuti is atypical, however: He was born and reared in Baltimore. When he retired from the Army in the early 1960s, he moved to France and married the girl he had been corresponding with since he rolled through Champagne with the American Third Army in 1944. His wife's family, the Revoltes, were in the Champagne business. He moved in and eventually took it over. The name on his label is Ricciuti-Revolte.

The difference between the smaller producers and the large ones is a question of style as much as size. Champagne has always been associated with luxury, with festivity, with success. The large firms work hard to preserve this image. They sponsor high-stake horse races and exclusive charity balls and practice any subterfuge to have their bottle

in the winner's circle at grand prix auto races and polo matches. Many of the principals of the large firms are socialites who convey, by choice and by design, the proper Champagne image. The Chandonns, the de Vogues, the Taftingers are as prominent socially as they are in the business world.

The smaller champagne houses, the ones that rarely export, are much like modest wineries all over France. They may make 3,000 cases or 30,000 cases a year; their business is by mail order within Europe and through direct sales to customers who drive from Paris (and, before they buy, sample a few bottles over the winemaker's kitchen table). Quality at these smaller houses can range from execrable to superb. Much depends on the grapes.

In Champagne, grapes are rated on a basis of 100. The great firms, such as Krug and Bollinger, use only grapes rated in the high 90s. The smaller houses will use grapes ranging in quality from the high 70s to the low 90s. Their prices are usually half what the grandes marques charge.

About two minutes' drive northeast of Epernay is the village of Hautvillers, the home of the Benedictine monk Dom Pérignon, who is generally credited with inventing Champagne. Wine had been produced in the Champagne region since Roman times but it was a still vintage and, as late as the Middle Ages, based on red. Dom Pérignon, who lived from 1638 to 1715 and was the cellar master of the Hautvillers Abbey, is supposed to have perfected the process of bottle fermentation that creates the bubbles.

What he really did, according to Gerald Asher, a wine merchant and writer, was come up with the idea of blending wines from different communities to achieve balance and consistency in the wine. The idea of bottling Champagne under pressure, the *methode champenoise*, did not come into wide use until the middle of the 18th century. One of the principal innovators of the *methode champenoise* was the Widow (Veuve) Clicquot, whose name still graces her family's wine.

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Champagne in the rough: Grapes await pressing.

Harry Grayson, Hapag

Broadway Season

Continued from page 9

don't think theater's a dead world. There are just no good doctors around."

"At the rate things are going," said Arthur Cantor, another independent producer, "we'll have to change our name to the 'League of Empty Theaters.' This has been building up for a long time and the only way to reverse it is if people work for less. And that's practically a sin against the state."

This season did see two key innovations in reducing costs. One is the agreement between playwrights and producers on a new standard contract. In essence, the playwright gets more money before production than under the old contract in exchange for reducing royalties while the show is running. The contract is being used for the first time in William Hoffman's "As Is," bringing the drama's weekly break-even point to a relatively modest \$65,000 to \$70,000, depending on advertising.

"The contract sends a direct message not only to authors and producers, who are covered by it, but to directors and choreographers and agents and unions that operating costs must be pulled down," said Norman Kean, the producer who negotiated the new contract with Peter Stone, president of the Dramatists Guild. Within the next two years, Broadway producers must renegotiate their three major union contracts, those covering actors, stagehands and musicians.

The second innovation is a formula, pioneered by the producer Morton Gorfinkel, in which a producer voluntarily limits his potential income by selling a limited number of seats and by holding the top ticket price below \$30. In return, his show receives concessions in salaries, royalties, work rules and rent from the artists, unions and theater owner. This formula was used in "Dancing

in the End Zone," a short-lived critical disaster, and is getting a second try with "Doubles," a comedy that received mixed notices.

"We're trying it as an experiment," said Robert McDonald, the legitimate theater business manager of the International Association of Theatrical and Stage Employees. "We're trying to find out if these criticisms—the production costs are too high, the ticket prices are too high—are legitimate."

Both of the new systems are entirely voluntary. It remains to be seen if they will ever be widely used. Their success, in any case, would address prices but not product.

This season illustrated Broadway's economic dependence on the big musical. Broadway enjoyed one of its best recent years for plays—with "As Is," "Biloxi Blues," "Hurlyburly," "Joe Egg," "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom," "Pack of Lies," "Strange Interlude" and the Royal Shakespeare Company's "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "Much Ado About Nothing"—while enduring a decline at the box office.

For the first time in five seasons, Broadway did not have a new hit musical. Last year it had "La Cage aux Folles" and "Sunday in the Park With George." "Cats" opened in 1983, "Dreamgirls" in 1982 and "42nd Street" in 1981. Such shows generate audience excitement, provide a financial foundation for the season and bring in money that producers can apply to less commercial shows.

This season, "Quilters," "Harrigan 'n' Hart," "The Three Musketeers" and "Take Me Along" closed after brief runs. "Big River," "Grind" and "Leader of the Pack" are breaking even or losing money in most weeks. The only hit is a revival of "The King and I," whose limited run ends June 30.

Many theater experts, both from labor and management, express concern about Broadway's reliance on musicals that are aging and ultimately must be replaced. In April, for example, "Cats," "La Cage" and "The King and I" represented only 13 percent of the shows on Broadway—three of 23. But in that month, the three big musicals accounted for 25 percent of attendance (149,973 of 592,302) and 32 percent of its box-office income (\$65 million of \$16.9 million), according to figures from the league. Broadway also leaned heavily on such standbys as the 4-year-old "42nd Street," 10-year-old "A Chorus Line" and 2½-year-old "Dreamgirls," which is advertising its last weeks. The only hit to replenish Broadway this season, excluding the seven-month engagement of "The King and I," is the Neil Simon comedy "Biloxi Blues."

"When you evaluate the health of Broadway, you have to ask how many dollars were contributed by new shows," said Merle Debusky, the president of the Association of Theatrical Press Agents and Managers. "You have to look at the road signs to see what's ahead. How much longer can the old shows contribute?"

Broadway leaders give several different reasons for the dearth of new musicals. Gerald Schoenfeld, chairman of the Shubert Organization, said the organization's large musical houses were already occupied by such shows as "Cats," "42nd Street" and "Dreamgirls." Azenberg said none of Broadway's usual sources for shows—London, Off Broadway and the regional theaters—had fertile seasons for musicals.

But Sabatino, among others, cites a more long-term problem. The cost of road tryouts has virtually made such tryouts obsolete for

developing new musicals. Workshops routinely cost \$200,000 to \$400,000, a high price for speculation. The noncommercial theaters, which have provided Broadway with a stream of notable plays, have yet to prove as successful with musicals.

"The nonprofit theaters have never paid attention to developing musicals," Sabatino said. "There's no place for young directors, young songwriters, young singers to learn." In addition, few noncommercial theaters can afford the stagecraft demanded of contemporary Broadway musicals.

Musicals like "A Chorus Line," which began at the New York Shakespeare Festival, and "Sunday in the Park," which began at Playwrights Horizons, remain much more the exception than the rule. More typical were "Quilters" and "Harrigan 'n' Hart," which won enthusiastic reviews in small regional theaters but faltered on Broadway. Thus the financial hopes for next season rest on English vehicles such as "Song and Dance," "Chess," Terry Hand's "Poppy" and Lloyd Webber's "Starlight Express."

With the increasing cost of mounting a show, Broadway's theater-owners have become Broadway's major producers. Their rental income gives them the money to invest in shows. As landlords, they have a strong interest in keeping their theaters occupied.

Few younger producers have been able to enter Broadway. Allan Carr of "La Cage" and "Grease" and Fred Zollo of "Hurlyburly" and "Ma Rainey" both in their 30s, rate as the young generation. "There is no training for producers, and the costs of starting up are incredible," Zollo said.

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Times Square

Continued from page 9

will have to convince the public that it is what it was in its heyday: A neighborhood full of occupied theaters, with a sizable number occupied by fresh creations at the forefront of the art. It is indicative of what has happened that the most widely produced contemporary American playwright, Shepard, has never had a play done on Broadway.

It is hard to imagine that the Broadway of the 1940s and '50s, for all its boulevard entertainments, would have flourished without the plays of Eugene O'Neill, Tennessee Williams or Arthur Miller.

Who will bring Broadway a Shepard play—or find the new Shepards who might recharge the street? For the first time in its history, the commercial theater is almost entirely bereft of the entrepreneurs who have normally filled that role: producers, not merely money-raisers but people capable of uncovering worthwhile new scripts and nurturing them from first draft to opening night.

The absence of creative producers also partially explains the decline of stageworthy American musicals. The periodic "Big River" (or "Sunday in the Park With George" or "A Chorus Line") excepted, musicals cannot be imported from institutional theaters—because institutional theaters cannot afford to stage them. As a consequence, American musicals are about the only remaining theatrical works that Broadway still has to manufacture by itself. The steep decline of Broadway producing expertise can be seen by studying the dim creations that result.

To remember what Broadway producers once were—and might be again—one need only look at the most active institutional theater major domos, of whom the most prominent is Joseph Papp. Part fund-raiser, part promoter, part showman, Papp very

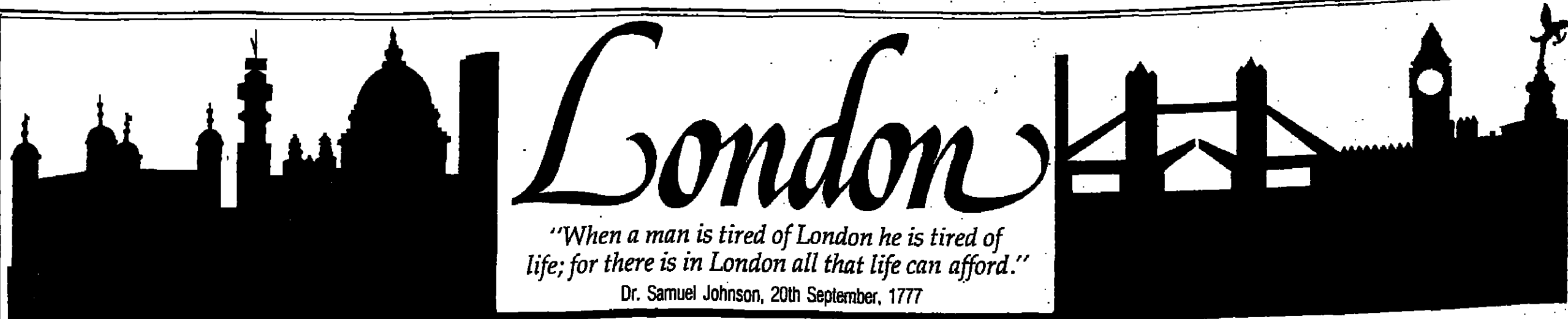
much fits the profile of the old-time Broadway producer: working in the less expensive arena of the nonprofit theater, he was able to assemble the type of season at the Public that Broadway producers routinely used to mount 40 blocks north.

He produced large, elaborate American plays by significant writers (Weller's "Soapy Smith," Christopher Durang's "Marriage of Bette and Boo," Albert Innistrato's "Coming of Age in Soho," Kramer's "Normal Heart"); he imported a collective theater piece that, in spite of its difficult subject (the Vietnam war), proved to be a crowd-pleaser ("Tracers"); he brought in some conventional London plays ("Virginia," "Tom and Viv," "Salonika") as well as a London-fringe political firebomb ("Rat in the Skull"). He also concocted a cynically commercial musical (the updated "La Bohème") and gave his audience stars (Jessica Tandy, Kate Nelligan, Linda Ronstadt).

Was every production terrific? Of course not. But every one was staged as skillfully (and lavishly) as the material could warrant, and, in one case (Innistrato's play), Papp shut down a production in previews so that the writer could rewrite and recast the entire work to improve it. How many active Broadway producers would be capable of exercising that patience and editorial judgment, even if they could afford to do so?

Broadway will not renew itself as a theatrical hub until it again finds such producers and until it makes the economics that increase production and lower ticket prices. When that happens, the audience may return, too.

Excerpted from an article in The New York Times.



"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford."

Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

Some Royal Occasions during the London Season ... from Ascot to Antiques.

by Moss Murray

This is the time of year when many a man's fancy should, if he is sensible, turn towards ... antiques. Antique fairs are held in many parts of Britain throughout the year, but the most prestigious are in London. One of the most important is the Antiques Fair which Princess Alexandra will open at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, June 12, at the Grosvenor House Hotel in Park Lane. It will remain open until June 22. Traditionally one of the highlights of the London Season, the Fair follows the Derby, but precedes Ascot and Wimbledon.

A new antiques fair of 1914 is being introduced this year for paintings and sculptures, but the one hundred year rule applies to all other items. For the first time visitors to Grosvenor House will be able to buy a Fantin-Latour, a Pissarro or a Tissot.

The Great Room at the hotel, Europe's largest ballroom, is the perfect setting for this famous Fair. The hotel is built on the site of the old London home of the Dukes of Westminster which housed one of the largest private art collections in the world.

Taking part in this year's exhibition are 87 of the best known dealers from all parts of the United Kingdom. They will exhibit furniture, carpets and tapestries, paintings and prints, Oriental art, sculpture, glass, gold and silver, jewellery, arms and armour,

clocks and scientific instruments, ikons, antiquarian books, and coins. Prices range from £50 to £1 million.

A stringent vetting procedure takes place to ensure authenticity. Every item for sale, down to the smallest trinket, will be checked by one of 16 panels of experts, almost all of them members of the respected British Antique Dealers' Association.

This year the Victoria and Albert Museum in London is loaning two important Rodin bronzes. 'The Prodigal Son' and 'The Age of Bronze' are regarded by experts as excellent examples from the intellectual modern movement which will be a theme at Grosvenor House for the first time this year.

When 'The Age of Bronze' was first exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1877, the artist was accused of taking casts from

the living model so life like was the sculpture. His reputation, however, was vindicated in 1880 when the State bought a bronze cast.

Later in the summer the West London Antiques Fair takes place at Kensington Town Hall from August 15/18. This is one of the few gatherings in high summer, but dealers have learned that there are sometimes more potential buyers from abroad in London at that time than during the rest of the twelve months.

At this Fair the concentration will be on porcelain, furniture, clocks and silverware with some rare examples of 17th century jewellery as well as Indian watercolour miniatures ... even Eskimo carvings. As at Grosvenor House, everything is vetted by experts. Most items will be dated prior to 1870.

Later the 61st Chelsea Antiques Fair at Chelsea Old Town Hall, from September 10 to 21, heralds the beginning of the autumn season of antique shows. Most items here will be pre-1830.

A few weeks later an event of international importance takes place when works of art from Britain of unimaginable

value will be exported to the United States. The occasion is an exhibition at the National Gallery in Washington called 'The Treasure Houses of Britain: 500 years of private patronage and art collecting', beginning on November 3 and continuing for more than four months.

Items to be displayed are coming from 200 properties, owned either by the British National Trust or by members of the UK Historic Houses Association.

As David Coombs, editor of the *Antique Collector* puts it: 'The opportunities presented by this exhibition are stupendous. Scholars will be in a state of happy delirium at the chance of examining, assessing and discussing such a range of incredible objects; while the various owners are acutely aware of the potential commercial value of the exhibition, which is bound to attract more visitors to their houses, and more tourists will mean more jobs, as well as more prosperity.'

Back in London an intriguing centre for antiques of every kind is Gray's Antique Market at 58 Davies Street, close to Claridges. Here you can find Solveig & Anita Gray who individually and as a team are among the most knowledgeable dealers in fine Chinese porcelain in London.

While I was at their shop close to the entrance of Gray's Antique Market, a dealer arrived from Portugal ... not to buy or sell, but to seek advice from Anita and Solveig, this rare mother and daughter combination. Ten minutes after he had departed a buyer from Germany appeared to discuss the purchase of a 15th century rare Ming celadon vase.

But there is more going on in Britain at this time of the year than displays of antiques. One of the most famous, and historic parts of the London Season begins in a few days. This is Royal Ascot from June 18 to June 21. As a royal spectacle it has few equals, and has always held a unique position in the racing calendar.

dar, as the course where the best horses can be seen in surroundings possibly unequalled anywhere.

The four day royal meeting was inaugurated by Queen Anne in 1711. Since then the races have been attended regularly by the Sovereign and members of the royal family driving in state carriages from nearby Windsor Castle.

The pageantry begins each afternoon with the royal procession of five open landaus driving up the course before racing starts. Outriders in scarlet coats and gold laced top hats precede the first

buys a new Volvo between now and June 21 will be offered a train journey aboard the Venice Simplon Orient Express, probably the most sumptuous train in the world.

Overseas buyers of Volvo become members of the new London Club and receive regular copies of the magazine, *Watergate*, as well as a host of 'goodies' for him and her, plus a voucher worth \$500 which can be redeemed when purchasing another Volvo.

However you decide to travel to Ascot for the royal meeting you will return to

surroundings that are exciting, yet relaxing.

Designers Ezra Attia & Associates have transformed a basement area into a dramatic series of intersecting circles, including curved walls with reflective surfaces that provide the illusion of infinity. Wherever you turn the drama of their design is reflected through colourful mirrored floors and ceilings. For those who fancy only a sandwich there is a choice of crab, lobster, smoked salmon, sturgeon, foie gras or Sevruga caviar.

For those not travelling to Ascot for every day of the meeting, London shopping provides a thousand ways to spend the winnings of the previous day.

Both men and women can enjoy a mouth watering experience at 66/70 Burlington Arcade, the double fronted shop of D. L. Lord. Here is possibly the finest collection of exclusive cashmere in the capital.

For women the range includes twin sets with the soft murmur of discretion, as well as cardigans and jumpers plus the attractive and exclusive scarves of Georgina von Etzdorf. For men there are warm-as-toast dressing gowns in cashmere at £585 and an assortment of sweaters, slippers and cardigans in from one to eight ply. The range of colours is often as many as a dozen. There are also lightweight alpaca pull-overs at £62.

For sheer discreet sumptuousness few salons can compare with Van Cleef & Arpels at 153 New Bond

Street. They have recreated the chic of their Paris shop and their pieces have the glamour you expect from one of the world's great jewellers where everything is inventive and original.

From June 4 there is an exclusive exhibition of their finest pieces in a price range from around £250 for a unique pistol grip lighter to an emerald necklace with a price ticket of almost £2 million. Admission is by invitation.

Another jeweller in Bond Street catering for the discriminating at No 29 is Holmes, whose speciality is antique and splendid secondhand jewellery and silver. On view recently was a George III silver, rectangular fruit or cake basket with a swing handle, created by Samuel Hennel in 1817 and priced at £950.

Equally rare and unusual was a silver mounted and decorated coconut cup dated 1795. Price: £350.

Another salon where there is always an inviting display of the finest silver is Marks Antiques at 49 Curzon Street. Here visitors seeking distinctive canteens of silver, or silver plate, cutlery will find an enormous choice. Not surprisingly, they flock here in their hundreds. I have never seen the shop empty. Last time I was there I was intrigued by a pair of solid silver hand cut crystal candlesticks at less than £55, and by a rather more expensive set of four George II salt cellars.

There is only one problem about a visit to Marks Antiques. You don't want to leave.



Rodin's 'The Age of Bronze', presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum by the sculptor in 1914, having already been shown at the Royal Academy in London in 1884.

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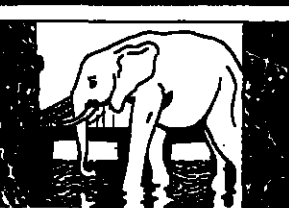
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TECHNOLOGY

Advances in Robotics Yield More 'Intelligent' Machines

By JOHN HOLUSHA
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two robots are working together in a manufacturing cell assembling oil-pump units for an automobile engine. One uses a remotely mounted television camera to "look" at the small castings that are the top and bottom of the pump housing as they move along a conveyor belt. When it recognizes a bottom part, it reaches out, picks it up and places it on a fixture.

Then the other robot, which has a camera mounted on its arm, looks for one of the two gears that make up the internal mechanism of the pump. Placing one inside the housing, it reaches for the other gear and attempts to mesh the two together.

If, as often happens, the teeth do not slide together smoothly, a sensor in the robot arm's "wrist" detects the resistance.

The robot then wiggles the gear, the way a human assembler would, until the teeth line up and the part slips into place. The robot "knows" the two pieces are fitted together properly when its arm is extended enough for the gear to be all the way into the housing.

The robots, produced by Adept Technology Inc., are part of a demonstration at the robotics industry's Robots 9 conference held this week in Detroit. They are an example of how the robotics industry has advanced in just a few years from producing relatively simple machines that reached out blindly to move an object from place to place or weld a point in space, to sophisticated devices that are increasingly imitating human senses such as sight and touch.

ROBOT manufacturers hope to convince potential industrial customers that they can add robots to their factories without having to tear up their existing processes, said Frank Bibas, an engineer with Adept, which is a spinoff from Westinghouse's Unimation division. "Now if you go the next step and add vision and force sensing, the robot can solve its own problems to some extent," he added.

By having the vision system focused on the conveyor belt, the first robot can "recognize" the parts it needs and pick them up, no matter which way they are pointed. Older, "blind" systems required elaborate fixturing systems to present the part to the robot at just the right location and with just the right orientation.

Putting a camera on the arm of the second robot helps it place the gears accurately. The sensor makes sure they fit together properly and also prevents cross-threading of the screws that hold the two pieces of the housing together. In the past, robots simply went through their routines and if something was out of place they either bashed into it or missed it entirely.

Vision systems and touch-sensitive arms make robots more costly and complex. But they also make them much more flexible. If a company decides to make something new, all it has to do is reprogram the system to recognize and assemble the new parts. New fixtures and conveyor lines are not required.

Flexibility and adaptability are among the major themes running through the robotics industry this year, with many companies showing new robots in which grippers or tools on the end of an arm can automatically be changed so that multiple tasks can be performed unattended. The emphasis is on providing solutions to manufacturing problems, rather than just demonstrating a robot and leaving it up to end-users to figure out how it can be used.

Indeed, much of U.S. industry's hesitancy at moving rapidly into robotics stems from the difficulty in adapting basic machines to individual processes. "A robot is not a toaster," said Peter A. Cohen of International Data Corp. "It cannot be plugged in right out of the box and perform effectively."

As a result, the robotics industry appears to be splitting into

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Australian dollar	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
British pound	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Deutsche mark	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Italian lira	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375
Japanese yen	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Netherlands guilder	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Swiss franc	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
West German mark	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

Source: Reuters, London. Rates as of 11:00 a.m. EDT. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Other Dollar Values: U.S. dollar = 1.00. U.S. dollar = 1.00. U.S. dollar = 1.00. U.S. dollar = 1.00. U.S. dollar = 1.00. U.S. dollar = 1.00. U.S. dollar = 1.00. U.S. dollar = 1.00. U.S. dollar = 1.00. U.S. dollar = 1.00.

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Insolvent H.K. Bank Is Closed

Action Follows 2-Month Audit

Reuters

HONG KONG — The government on Thursday closed one of Hong Kong's leading financial institutions, Overseas Trust Bank Ltd., after the bank declared itself insolvent and said police were investigating its books.

Sir John H. Brembridge, the financial secretary, said that the action was taken after the bank said it was unable to carry on business.

OTB has a widespread branch network in Hong Kong and eight offices abroad, including London, San Francisco and Bahrain.

Sir John said that the Executive Council, Hong Kong's ruling body, would meet Friday to discuss the bank's future and measures to protect depositors.

"The bank's problems go beyond imprudent management or misfortune," he said. "There are serious matters which warrant investigation by the Commercial Crimes Bureau. That investigation has already begun."

Sir John said that the closure followed an intensive audit of OTB's books during the past two months. The number of OTB depositors was not immediately known.

Hong Kong's stock exchanges halted trading in OTB shares shortly before the announcement.

OTB's operating profits plummeted to 33 million Hong Kong dollars (\$6.8 million) in the financial year ended June 30 from 106 million dollars the previous year.

The bank's ultimate holding company is International Consolidated Investments Ltd. of Hong Kong, whose board mainly comprises Singaporean businessmen, stock market analysts said.

Hong Kong does not insure bank deposits.

The government was forced to step in to save the Hong Kong Bank in September 1983. Banking industry officials said that they believed the government might take similar action to protect OTB depositors.

GM Takes Another Step to Diversify

Purchase of Hughes Reflects Emphasis on High Tech

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

DETROIT — General Motors Corp.'s acquisition of Hughes Aircraft Co. is being viewed by students of the auto industry as a major step in GM's long-term plan to diversify into non-automotive fields and to improve its competitive position by embracing new technology.

"GM is redefining the concept of what its industry is," observed Professor Malcolm Salter of the Harvard Business School. "This is a form of related, complementary diversification that makes sense. Hughes brings into GM a storehouse of useful resources. It's not U.S. Steel buying Marathon Oil."

The takeover will continue the transformation of GM from the technically sluggish, essentially one-product company it was at the beginning of the decade into one that will have about 9 percent of its income unrelated to car and truck sales.

It also underlines GM's quest for sophisticated technology to improve its products and manufacturing efficiency.

All three of the major U.S. auto companies have been eagerly looking to the aerospace industry for growth and expertise. Chrysler Corp. announced last week that it had purchased an option to buy 20 percent of the stock of Gulfstream Aerospace Corp. and was discussing a full merger. Ford Motor Co., one of the losing bidders for Hughes, is expected to seek another acquisition in the field.

Auto sales have been strong for the last three years, and the record profits of the last two years have erased much of the effect of the losses of the early 1980s. With billions in cash on hand, the auto companies are in a position to buy what they think they need.

Among the technologies GM could borrow from Hughes are its experience in electronic systems, advanced materials and communications satellites. GM's Electronic Data Systems subsidiary, for ex-



Roger B. Smith

ample, which it acquired last year in its first big diversification, has plans to build a worldwide data communications network.

Hughes, as one of the world's major producers of communications satellites, could supply the essential hardware for the system.

Advanced composite materials, developed for light weight and strength in aerospace applications, could end up in automobiles in a relatively short time. And Roger B. Smith, the chairman of GM, said Hughes would assist in "redefining the

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

U.K. to Widen Banking Role Of Thrift Units

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's non-profit building societies, the savings-bank-like institutions which have traditionally dominated the country's home-mortgage business, are to be granted the power to incorporate into profit-making enterprises listed on the Stock Exchange and engage in a wide variety of banking activities, the government said Thursday.

The new activities open to the societies will include the granting of personal loans, ownership of land, real estate services, insurance broking, securities dealing, money transmission, foreign currency dealing, credit cards, bill payments, structural surveying services and the opening of subsidiaries in other European Community nations.

The changes are intended to make it easier for the societies to compete with commercial banks, which have snapped up an estimated 20 percent of the home-mortgage market since 1980, a Treasury official said.

Nevertheless, the government wants the societies to continue to concentrate primarily on the home-mortgage market and has set limits on how much they may risk in other activities. Ninety percent of their loans will have to be secured by owner-occupied property.

"We are not about to rush headlong into wholesale deregulation," said Ian Stewart, economic secretary to the Treasury, in a speech outlining the government's plans to building society officials at a conference in Eastbourne, England. Mr. Stewart said that legislation allowing the proposed changes to go into effect Jan. 1, 1987, would be introduced late this year or early in 1986.

One impact of the changes could be the takeover of building societies by British or foreign banks attracted by the societies' large retail base and reputation for being closer to consumers than commercial banks.

The Halifax Building Society, Britain's largest in terms of assets, has over 640 outlets, and second-ranked Abbey National almost

680. In total, the societies have over 38 million savings accounts and six million borrowers.

Such U.S. banks as Citibank, Bank of America and Chase Manhattan have set their sights on Britain for an expansion of their retail banking operations. All three have a growing stake in the British home-mortgage market.

Before any takeovers could occur, the societies would have to convert from the mutual society form they have developed over the past 150 years into limited liability companies with publicly traded shares. Analysts here say that such conversions are inevitable given the increasingly bitter competition for funds between the societies, the banks and the state-owned National Savings Bank.

The proposed changes generally follow those outlined in a government discussion paper last July.

U.S. Dollar Slips In New York

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar drifted Thursday in New York to close mostly lower as dealers watched for unemployment figures and any move by the Federal Reserve to reduce its discount rate.

Currency dealers said that if U.S. jobless figures to be released Friday show a weakening in unemployment, the Fed might be prompted to reduce the discount rate 1/2-point, to 7 percent.

The British pound, which fell to \$1.2685 Wednesday after Britain announced a cut in crude oil prices, recovered slightly to \$1.2750 Thursday. Other late dollar rates in New York, compared with Wednesday's rate, included: 3.056 Deutsche marks, down from 3.057; 9.330 French francs, up from 9.315; 2.572 Swiss francs, up from 2.569; and 3.448 guilders, up from 3.4475.

OECD Doubts Welfare Destroys Will to Work

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The widespread view that overly generous government welfare programs are eroding the will to work, save and invest was challenged Thursday by the Organization for Cooperation and Development.

Its 240-page study, "The Role of the Public Sector," does not openly attack the "supply-side" theory of economics — introduced by the Reagan administration and gaining increased acceptance in Western Europe — but clearly challenges basic assumptions about the effect that an ever-increasing public sector has on the capitalist ethic.

Supply-side economics holds that a government can stimulate the economy and thus raise tax revenues by cutting taxes.

The report asserts that: "While the evidence indicates tendencies for higher unemployment benefits to create problems through some illegitimate claims and some increase in the duration of unemployment, the magnitude of these effects is too small to have been a major factor in the rise in unemployment after 1979."

The majority of empirical studies suggest that the work behavior of many types of workers is little affected by tax considerations. The group shown to be most sensitive to tax changes is married women, who represent the fastest-growing segment of most nations' labor forces.

The bulk of evidence does not support the view that increased

spending on public pensions has substantially reduced household savings for retirement.

Analysis of the effects of taxation on savings and investment decisions points to only modest disincentive effects.

On taxes generally, the report says that middle-income people "broadly receive back" in benefits what they pay in taxes.

The thrust of the report, however, supports the view that the government share of the economy in the major industrial nations has swelled beyond their means to support it.

Public sector spending in 1982 averaged 47 percent of gross national product in the major industrialized countries, a rise of more than 20 percentage points since 1960. The report says this rise is partly due to demographic factors and lax control. GNP is the widest measure of a nation's output of goods and services.

But with the sharp decline in economic growth, financing of the public sector — largely through government borrowing — has become a major constraint on economic policy.

The OECD says "structural" budget deficits of a sustained nature "appear to have affected financial market expectations and put considerable upward pressure on interest rates." This in turn has reduced longer-term output expectations of business.

The resulting direct and indirect crowding-out effects have then been accompanied by rising government interest payments, which put further upward pressure on the deficit," the report says. "This interactive process thus compounds financing difficulties and has impeded the flexibility of overall budgetary and fiscal policies to a degree which is a matter of concern."

While the OECD supports streamlining of the public sector, it also says it is "extremely difficult" to assess objectively the economic consequences of the broad range of public sector activities. Thus, the report says, "it would be regrettable if the future role of the public sector were to be decided solely on the basis of those more quantifiable economic effects."

On average, over half of government spending goes to redistributing income through such items as subsidies, social security benefits, social assistance grants and interest payments. Investment spending has remained constant at just below 15 percent of total outlays.

The study says some government programs "may simply have outlived their usefulness" and other services may better be provided by turning to private enterprise, although "the gains from privatization may be small or nonexistent."



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Japan GNP Seen Topping Target

Reuters

TOKYO — Real growth in Japan's gross national product for the year ending March 31 is estimated to have slightly exceeded the government target of 5.3 percent, a senior Economic Planning Agency official told Parliament on Thursday.

Akinori Maruno, counselor of the agency's coordination bureau, said that GNP data for 1984-85 are expected to be released later this month. GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services, including income from foreign investments.

The 5.3-percent goal compares with real growth of 5.9 percent in the 1984 calendar year and 3.9 percent in the year ending March 31, 1984. The government has estimated GNP growth of 4.6 percent for the year ending March 31, 1986.

Source: Reuters, Tokyo.

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Markets Closed
Financial markets were closed Thursday in West Germany, South Korea, Spain and Austria for holidays.

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
229.77	228.19	229.29	-0.48

800% PROFITS and the "CRAZY" HORSE

In his novel, "The Great Gatsby," F. Scott Fitzgerald described what him, some effusive language, writing; "There was something gorgeous about him, some heightened sensitivity to the promises of life as if he were related to one of those intricate machines that register earthquakes 10,000 miles away." "Gorgeous?"

Our researchers are perceptive and sensitive to the ebb and flow of the human charade, to call them gorgeous would mock Fitzgerald's soul. Fitzgerald chronicled America's "Lost Generation"; romantic malcontents who, unlike later-day hippies, showered.


They squatted, not on motor-bikes, but on benches in the "Bois"; contemplating "Paradise Lost."

How infinitely more diverting it must have been, for the "Lost Generation" to read Balzac, instead of listening to the purrings of Jane Ford-styled, limousine liberals, spending the "lazy-hazy" days of summer in the Louvre, carousing the Crazy Horse at night, ingesting "vol au vent", oblivious to the inevitable triumph of McDonald's, "Golden Arches", over neighborhood "zinc" bars.

Wall Street has its "Lost Generation"; sons and daughters of those who were swallowed up in the cement quick-sand of the New York Stock Exchange, during the Great Depression.

They matured after the second World-War, when the DJI were under 200, when prevailing opinion scorned a market metamorphosis. Prevailing opinion, as always, was wrong; the "revolution" of rising expectations" escalated the DOW to 1800, enroute, in our "contrarian view" to 2500 or better. When the DOW was under 800, we define the "Street" predicting that the "DJI WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750". Despite Golden Arches, we are poised for a Golden Age; the negation of universal despair. Our forthcoming letter features "seasoned shares" that may be acquired by raiders at premium prices; in addition, we review a low-priced, emerging corporation, that could emulate the success of a recently, recommended, "special situation", that vaulted 800% in a brief time-span.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or telephone...

 <p>CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH</p>	<p>C.V.C. Capital Venture Consultants Amsterdam B.V. Kalverstraat 112 1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands Phone: (020) 27 51 81 Telex: 18536</p>
<p>Name: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <p>Phone: _____</p>	

"CRAZY" HORSE

Fitzgerald described a character in the thought gorgeous about him, some as if he were related to one of those 3,000 miles away. "Gorgeous" lives to the ebb and flow of the human Fitzgerald's soul. Fitzgerald chronicled talents who, unlike later-day hippies, benches in the "Bois"; contemplating

een, for the "Lost Generation" to read Jean Fond-styled, limousine liberals, in Louvre, carressing the Crazy Horse the inevitable triumph of McDonald's,

is and daughters of those who were New York Stock Exchange, during the

when the DJJ were under 200, when aphosis. Prevailing opinion, as always, "scattered" the DJW to 1300, when. When the DJW was under 800, we WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING d for a Golden Age; the negation of "seasoned shares" that may be tion, we review a low-priced, emerging of a recently, recommended, "special

ean, to, or telephone...

J.C. Capital Venture Consultants
Amsterdam B.V.
Deventerstraat 112
12 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (020) 27 51 81 Telex: 18536

2 North Low Stock Dn. Vle PE 100 High Low Cost											
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67	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
68	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
69	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
70	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
71	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
72	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
73	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
74	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
75	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
76	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
77	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
78	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
79	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
80	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
81	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
82	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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89	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
90	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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102	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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108	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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126	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
127	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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129	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
130	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
131	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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137	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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142	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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148	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
149	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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152	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
153	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
154	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
155	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
156	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
157	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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159	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
160	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
161	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
162	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
163	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
164	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
165	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
166	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
167	Kord	1.75	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Jardine to Sell Hawaii Properties

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings plans to auction off two properties in Hawaii next month as part of its efforts to improve earnings, the company's chairman, Simon Keswick, told shareholders Thursday.

Jardine also may sell properties in London and Hong Kong later this year, Mr. Keswick said at the giant shipping and trading company's annual meeting.

Since Jardine announced in March that it would withdraw from all shipping operations, it has whittled its fleet to 16 ships from 20. Mr. Keswick said that Jardine would hold only 10 ships by the end of this year and complete the pullout in about two years.

In reporting 1984 results in March, Mr. Keswick disclosed writeoffs of \$54 million. Hong Kong dollars (\$71.29 million) for its shipping assets, 159 million dollars for its Hawaiian holdings and 125 million dollars in foreign-exchange losses.

The chairman said Thursday that he could not predict what prices the Maui Uplands and Com-



Simon Keswick

odore Condominium properties in Hawaii would bring at auction. But he said he believed that the 159-million-dollar figure was still a "fair and reasonable provision."

The two U.S. properties will be auctioned July 27 and 28 in several cities linked by satellite, Mr. Keswick said.

The writeoffs on shipping and U.S. properties in 1984 contributed to a total \$73-million-dollar extraordinary charge against full-year earnings. Excluding the charges, Jardine earned 80 million dollars for the year.

Mr. Keswick said at Thursday's meeting that operating results were improving, but he gave no figures or details.

One Chinese broker later described the meeting as reflecting "renewed confidence in the company," which has reported declining operating profits for the last three years.

Jardine, founded in 1833, owns just less than 40 percent of Hong Kong Land Co., Hong Kong's largest property company. Both concerns have suffered from their heavy involvement in Hong Kong's deflated property market and Hong Kong Land has sold off 6 billion dollars worth of assets in the last two years to meet debts.

"There's no point in our affiliate Hong Kong Land Co. disposing of its unprofitable property assets and Jardine's holding onto theirs," Mr. Keswick said in reference to the planned property sales.

Stock market rumors that Mr. Keswick has been negotiating with Khoo Teck Puan, a Singapore property entrepreneur, or Anglo-American Corp., the South African industrial and mining group, for the purchase of control of either Jardine or Hong Kong Land have fueled share trading in the two companies since March.

Mr. Keswick confirmed on Thursday that he had had talks with Mr. Khoo "on a regular basis," but denied that these were negotiations for any share purchase. He declined to comment on any other possible discussions and said that there were no negotiations under consideration "at the moment."

Jardine shares closed Thursday in Hong Kong at 12.30 dollars, up from 12 dollars on Wednesday.

French Bank To Buy Stake In London Brokerage

Reuters

PARIS — Crédit Commercial de France said Thursday it agreed in principle to acquire 80 percent of the London stockbrokerage, Laurence Prust & Co., and 25 percent of Framlington Group PLC, a British investment concern.

Both firms will be restructured, according to a statement by the French state-owned bank.

"The acquisitions will cost CCF 'tens of millions of francs,'" CCF's managing director, Michel Pebercan, said. He declined to give the exact price.

A new limited company will take over Laurence Prust's institutional broking, economic research and corporate-finance divisions.

Framlington, which is quoted on the London Stock Exchange, will acquire Laurence Prust's discretionary fund management business, doubling its total portfolio to around £600 million (\$750 million).

A new partnership will take over Laurence Prust's private fund management activity.

CCF is the first bank to take a major stake in a London stockbroker since the London Stock Exchange changed its rules on Wednesday to permit banks to hold more than a 30-percent stake.

It is also one of the first leading French banks to take an interest in a London broker. The Paris-based Banque Paribas et Internationale d'Investissement agreed last February to acquire 29.9 percent of Sheppard & Chase.

The Prust transaction will further CCF's aim of acquiring a Europe-wide capacity in broking and corporate finance, Mr. Pebercan said. The firm's research arm will complement CCF's research activities and its experience in share issues will broaden CCF's merchant-banking activity, he added.

InterNorth Inc. to Divest 4 Gas Pipelines in Texas

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — InterNorth Inc. of Omaha, Nebraska, has agreed to divest itself of four Texas gas pipelines in the next 12 months to settle federal antitrust questions, the Federal Trade Commission announced Thursday.

The consent agreement settled commission concerns stemming from InterNorth's \$2.3-billion acquisition of Houston Natural Gas Co., the agency said.



Depositors waiting outside Banco de Italia last month.

Citibank Discusses Possible Takeover Of Troubled Argentine Private Bank

Reuters

HONG KONG — The chairman of Citibank, John Reed, said Thursday that his bank has discussed with Argentine authorities the feasibility of the U.S. bank acquiring the Banco de Italia e Rio de la Plata, which has been taken over by the government.

However, Mr. Reed said he is not optimistic about reaching an agreement as new legislation might be required to permit its acquisition. Mr. Reed was in Hong Kong to attend the International Monetary Conference earlier this week.

He added that a takeover would also require acceptable terms and conditions, but did not elaborate. The Argentine government has said it might liquidate the bank.

Banco de Italia, Argentina's third largest private bank, closed on May 10 following what the Argentine central bank described as serious insolvency and liquidity problems.

The closure, and an ensuing decision by the central government to freeze all foreign-currency-denominated bank accounts for 60 days, brought threats from several U.S. creditor banks to withdraw from a \$4.2-billion debt-restructuring package for Argentina.

COMPANY NOTES

Allied Corp. said it will be seeking acquisitions in Western Europe, the Far East and the United States after completing its proposed merger with Signal Cos. in the early autumn. Allied's chairman, Edward L. Hennessy Jr., said that acquisition targets will be in the electronics, aerospace, automotive and chemicals sectors.

British Aerospace PLC has won an order valued at £40 million (\$50.4 million) for five ATP advanced turboprop aircraft from British Midland Airways Ltd. The company said the sale brought to £75 million its sales of the aircraft announced at the Paris Air Show.

Cipher Data Products Inc. said it signed a European distribution agreement with Entre Computer Centers under which Cipher's model 5210 personal computer tape backup system is to be distributed in Europe.

Cie. Francaise des Petroles-Total will begin pumping crude from

China's first South China Sea oil field in June 1986, the official Chinese news agency reported. The Wei 10-3 oilfield in the Gulf of Tonkin is expected to have a peak annual yield of 4.2 million to 4.9 million barrels, the agency said.

Gulf Oil Sumatra Ltd. has received approval from Indonesia's state oil company, Pertamina, to develop the Anoa oil field in the Natuna Sea in northeast Indonesia, Gulf officials said.

Habitat Mothercare PLC said its sales so far in the financial year ending next March 31 are comfortably ahead of the year-earlier period. For the year ended last March, the British household-goods retailer's pretax profit rose 19 percent, to £36.5 million (\$46 million), from £30.6 million a year before.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and the China family have sold a 25-percent stake in Far East Bank Ltd. to state-owned China Merchant Steam Navigation Co.,

Hitachi Internal Memo Suggested Undercutting

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Hitachi Ltd., Japan's largest electronics company, on Thursday condemned a recently uncovered internal memorandum that suggested its semiconductor distributors to undercut rivals' prices to gain market share.

Earlier in the day, Hitachi said that its fiscal 1984 profit climbed 26 percent from the previous year on a 14-percent sales gain.

U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce Lionel Olmer said Thursday that he learned of the Hitachi memorandum, which instructed its distributors to undercut competitors' semiconductor prices by 10 percent in order to raise Hitachi's share of the market.

Mr. Olmer, meeting with Hitachi executives in Tokyo, complained that such price-slashing went beyond the cuts that market forces would dictate and that Hitachi's action would injure U.S. makers of semiconductors — the tiny circuits or chips that power computers and other electronic products.

Tsunao Tanaka, the president of Hitachi America Ltd., Hitachi's U.S. unit, said Thursday in New York that the memo was written Feb. 21 by an employee of Hitachi's semiconductor marketing office in San Jose, California. He did not identify the worker.

Mr. Tanaka said that the memo was "unauthorized and unapproved," and that within a week of its discovery, Hitachi management

"rejected it as being contrary to corporate policy."

"Thereafter, Hitachi America took steps to make sure that the Feb. 21 notice was disregarded by its distributors," he said. "Hitachi America regrets any misunderstanding this error may have caused in the interpretation of its marketing policy."

The U.S.-Japan conflict is increasing now because the worldwide semiconductor business has hit a severe glut. Demand is weak, and the market is awash with excess production, which has accelerated the decline in chip prices.

Meanwhile, Hitachi reported that consolidated net income rose to 210.16 billion yen (\$844.2 million), in the year ended March 31, from 167.10 billion yen a year earlier. Group net sales passed 5 trillion yen for the first time, increasing to 5,013 billion yen from 4,400 billion yen, the company said.

The company attributed the improvement to sales gains in semiconductors, consumer electronics, computers and office equipment. Worldwide sales of videotape recorders, for example, jumped 76 percent last year to 4.4 million units, Hitachi said, adding it expects to sell 5 million units in the current year.

The Japanese electronics group said group net sales would increase much more slowly in the current year.

Group net sales are expected to rise 5 percent.

ICI Confirms That Job Cuts Are Under Study

Reuters

LONDON — A spokesman for Imperial Chemical Industries PLC acknowledged Thursday the existence of an internal company document on potential job losses that was leaked to a British newspaper.

The confidential report identifies 2,700 jobs ICI could cut, saving just under £50 million (\$63 million) by the end of the decade.

The spokesman said that the report is for discussion purposes and that no decisions on jobs had been made. He added that there were no plans to reduce the work force except through early retirement and voluntary departures. That policy allowed ICI to reduce its work force by 3,200 last year.

The ICI spokesman said the rate of jobs being lost through such natural reasons was slowing. But he added that he saw no need for the company to introduce a policy of dismissing workers.

He emphasized that the report leaked Thursday was a long-term view and that any plans would be discussed with the unions involved.

U.S. Court Rejects Icahn Bid To Resume TWA Purchase

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — A state appeals court has rejected a request by a New York investor, Carl C. Icahn, to lift a court order temporarily barring him from buying more stock in Trans World Airlines Inc.

Lawyers for Mr. Icahn, who wants to acquire TWA, had asked a three-judge panel of the Missouri Court of Appeals on Wednesday to quash an order issued Monday by Judge Bernard D. Drumm of the St. Louis County Circuit Court.

His order stopped Mr. Icahn's bid to take over the airline until June 17, when he has scheduled a hearing in the dispute.

"TWA is trying to buy time to prevent Mr. Icahn from doing what is his right, buying common stock," the investor's lawyer, Robert Roe-

meke, told the appellate judges. In a one-page ruling, the appellate panel rejected those arguments.

Mr. Icahn's investment group owns 32.8 percent of TWA stock and has bid \$600 million, or \$18 a share, for the rest.

TWA closed Thursday at \$19 a share on the New York Stock Exchange, up 50 cents from Wednesday.

[Meanwhile, a Transportation Department official said Thursday that the department opposed any special legislation intended to discourage Mr. Icahn's bid for TWA, Reuters reported from Washington.

[Matthew Scoccozza, an assistant transportation secretary, told the House Public Works and Transportation Committee that existing regulations were adequate to protect the public interest.]

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Thursday's
NYSE
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sts.	High Low		Close
High	Low						Quot.	Ch'ge	

(Continued from Page 14)

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34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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Chopard
GENEVE

Monte-Carlo

Small vertical text on the left: *Chopard & Co. S.A. - 1201 GENEVE - SWITZERLAND*

Small vertical text on the right: *Monte-Carlo*

1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	56
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Floating Rate Notes

June 6[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

U.S. Retailers Post Mixed Sales in May

NEW YORK — The major U.S. retailers on Thursday posted mixed sales results for May compared with a year ago.

Sears Roebuck & Co., the largest American retailer, said that its sales for the four weeks ended June 1 fell 1.7 percent from a year earlier.

K. mart Corp., the second-largest retailer, said that its sales jumped 11.3 percent, but sales for stores open more than a year rose a much more modest 3.2 percent.

J.C. Penney Co., ranked third in the United States, said that its sales fell 1.3 percent.

Wal-Mart Stores Inc. said that its sales surged 30 percent, but same-store sales rose by 8 percent. F.W. Woolworth Co. said that its sales rose 1.5 percent.

R.H. Macy & Co. said that its sales increased 6.4 percent.

"In general, the May sales reports were disappointing and in our opinion reflected the continued slowing economic environment," said Jeffrey Feiner, an analyst with the investment firm Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

Mr. Feiner said that waning consumer confi-

National Westminster Finance B.V.

Incorporated in The Netherlands with limited liability

U.S.\$400,000,000

Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 2005

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed on a subordinated basis as to payment of principal and interest by

♻️ National Westminster Bank PLC

Incorporated in England with limited liability.

In accordance with the Trust Deed dated 18th April, 1985 (the "Trust Deed") made between National Westminster Finance B.V. (the "Company"), National Westminster Bank PLC and The Law Debenture Corporation p.l.c., constituting the Notes, the Company hereby gives notice that completion of the distribution of the Notes took place on 20th May, 1985 and that accordingly 19th August, 1985 has been determined as the Exchange Date (as defined in the Trust Deed).

Persons entitled to delivery of any of the Notes are accordingly advised to obtain from the

specified office of any of the Paying Agents, the office of Cedel S.A. in Luxembourg or the office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York as operator of the Euro-clear System ("Euro-clear") in Brussels, the form of the certificate to be completed stating that such Notes are beneficially owned by persons who are not U.S. persons (as defined in the Trust Deed). Completed certificates should be delivered to the office of Cedel S.A. in Luxembourg, or to the office of Euro-clear in Brussels within the 15 days prior to, on or after the Exchange Date.

June 1955

NYSE High-Lows	June 6
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NEW HIGHS 22

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AMEX Highs-Lows

June 6

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Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local

currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada

CIBC

2nd Qtr:	1985	1984
Revenue	\$1.2	\$1.0
Profits	0.1	0.1
Per Share	1.21	0.97

1st Half	1985	1984
Revenue	\$17.2	\$25.4
Profits	1.7	2.6
Per Share		

Full name of company by Canadian Imperial bank of Commerce.

Japan

Hitachi

Year:	1984	1983
Revenue	\$10.1	\$12.7
Profits	216.0	160.1
Per Share	71.23	90.23

T. Whittier

United States

Brown Group

1st Half	1985	1984
Revenue	\$707.8	\$712.4
Net Inc.	0.18	0.13
Per Share	0.46	1.37

Fluor

2nd Qtr:	1985	1984
Revenue	\$11.8	\$11.6
Net Inc.	(a)10.35	4.69
Per Share		0.85

1st Half	1985	1984
Revenue	2,080	2,060
Net Inc.	(a)72.1	10.7
Per Share		

a: Ass.

Giant Food

1st Qtr:	1985	1984
Revenue	\$57.37	\$88.45
Net Inc.	1.7	1.7
Per Share	0.5	0.4

GE, SNECMA**Picked by Ansett**

Reuters

PARIS — General Electric Co. of the United States and France's SNECMA group said Thursday they have won a \$75-million contract to install their engines in European-built Airbus to be supplied to Australia's Ansett airline.

The engine manufacturers said their jointly designed CFM 56-5 turbofan engine would be installed in the Airbus A-320 to be delivered to Ansett from July 1988.

Last week Airbus Industrie, the European consortium that builds the Airbus series, announced that Ansett had contracted to buy eight of the short-haul, A-320 aircraft, with options on another nine. The A-320, the latest member of the Airbus series, is due to fly in August, 1986 and enter service a year later.

Interstate Bank Bill Gains Support

By Nancy L. Ross

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House subcommittee on financial institutions has approved legislation that could lead to full interstate banking by July 1990.

It also voted Wednesday to close the loophole that has spawned so-called non-bank banks, while permitting 109 of these limited-purpose institutions to continue operating.

The bill could come up before the full House Banking Committee as soon as next week, an aide said. The actions of the 30-member subcommittee are important because they usually foreshadow the vote by the full 49-member Banking Committee.

Representative Doug Barnard Jr., a Democrat of Georgia, led efforts to fashion a bill that would encourage regional banking without a trigger for nationwide interstate banking. But the committee voted 18-12 to require states that

opt for regional accords to go to full interstate banking by 1990 at the latest.

At that time, states would not be able to exclude any other states from their interstate banking pacts. In current regional arrangements, states have excluded money-center banks in New York and California to give smaller regional banks a chance to develop.

To avoid excessive concentration after full interstate banking is adopted, the bill would prohibit the 25 largest banks in terms of deposits from acquiring each other. A bank holding company could not acquire another bank if it would control more than 2.5 percent of total U.S. deposits or exceed a percentage of deposits set by any one state. The restriction would not apply to purchases of new banks or those with less than \$100 million in assets.

The subcommittee approved by a voice vote the bill to allow non-bank banks established as of May

9, 1984, to remain in existence. But no further expansion of the institutions would be permitted.

Non-bank banks have been used to get around federal restrictions on interstate banking or on who can own a bank. Federal law defines banks as institutions that both take checking account deposits and make commercial loans. Non-bank banks offer one service or the other, but not both.

The committee also dealt with concerns raised by Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker about what he called non-thrift thrifts.

At issue are thrift institutions taken over by commercial firms that want to take advantage of federal insurance but usually are interested in using the thrift's assets for non-banking purposes.

The subcommittee voted to create a qualified thrift test, meaning that for an institution to remain chartered as a savings association, it must keep 65 percent of its assets in housing-related activities.

BUSINESS PEOPLE**Salomon Picks U.K. Brokers To Work on Japan Equities**

By Colin Chapman

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Salomon Brothers International Ltd. has joined the growing numbers of fund managers beating a path to Tokyo to take advantage of recent liberalization in Japan's financial system.

The firm will establish a Japanese equity research and distribution business and has hired two Japanese experts from a London stockbrokerage to carry out the plan.

They are Nicholas Bedford, a director in charge of Japanese business activities of W.I. Carr Sons & Co. (Overseas) Ltd. since 1982, and Christopher Hutchinson, also a director, who has served as a portfolio strategist with responsibility for Japanese research.

Morgan Grenfell & Co., the U.K. merchant bank, has recruited John Holmes to head of a new equities division to be formed as a subsidiary of Morgan Grenfell Securities.

Mr. Holmes has been president of the U.S. subsidiary of Hoare, Govett, the British stockbroker. He will be assisted by Geoffrey Collier, formerly president of Vickers de Costa Securities Inc. in New York.

Amex Inc. of the United States has appointed Hans Imgrund as senior vice president for metals at Amex Europe, based in Paris. He will continue his present responsibilities for coordinating sales and marketing for all metals.

The U.K. Oil and Pipelines Agen-

cy, which is to replace the British National Oil Corp., is to be chaired by George Dunkley, the British government announced. Mr. Dunkley is to undertake the job on a part-time basis after retiring this fall from his position as deputy senior partner of the accounting firm Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. The Department of Energy has also announced the appointment of Kenneth Vaughan as chief executive of the agency.

Intercontinental Hotels Corp., a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan Hotels PLC, promoted Hans G. Sternik, formerly president and chief operating officer, to chief executive officer, based in New York. Mr. Sternik succeeds Paul C. Sheeline, 63, who is to retire but will remain chairman and a member of the operating executive committee.

The Bank of England announced that Roy Croft is to be chief executive of the Securities and Investments Board and the Marketing of Investments Board, two bodies set up by the British government to issue licenses to those wishing to work in securities and investment industries. Mr. Croft is a deputy secretary in the Department of Trade and Industry.

Qantas Airways Ltd., Australia's international airline, named John F. Ward deputy chief executive. He was formerly general manager, marketing, a position now filled by Peter Stanley, director of corporate planning since 1983. The airline has also announced that John

R. Ward is to become regional director for Europe and the Middle East, replacing D.J. Hillier, who is retiring. In another move Jim Bradfield has been appointed director of cargo.

Bankers Trust Co. of the United States has appointed Chris Corrigan, presently managing director of BT Australia Ltd., to head its Asia-Pacific operations, based in Hong Kong. Ahead of this move, due to take place later this year, Mr. Corrigan has resigned as chairman of the Australian Merchant Bankers' Association, and is to be replaced in this role by P.R.W. Rollinson, managing director of Commercial Continental Ltd., owned by Sanwa Bank of Japan.

Chemical Bank of the United States has appointed Chun Choy Tang as general manager of its Singapore branch and country manager. He is a vice-president of the bank and was previously on special assignment in New York working on the bank's Asia, Middle East, Africa and Treasury divisions.

STOCK	US\$	US\$
DeVoe-Holbein	5%	6%
City-Clock	2%	3%
International	2%	3%

Quotes as of June 6, 1985

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GM's Purchase of Hughes Continues Diversification

(Continued from Page 13)

basic car or truck from a mechanical product, which includes a few electrical subsystems, to one with major electromechanical and electronic elements."

But according to some analysts, the technology flow may be two-way. Some of the cost cutting and production efficiency techniques that Detroit has learned over the last few years may well apply to Hughes operations. These have been "on costs-plus basis for years and are inefficient," observed Arthur G. Davis, an analyst with Prescott, Ball & Turben. "GM could

apply its manufacturing technology and maybe make Hughes a low-cost bidder for future contracts," he said.

Most analysts expect GM to treat Hughes somewhat differently than EDS. Hughes will be an independent subsidiary of a new corporation, GM Hughes Electronics, which will also include GM's Delco Electronics and Delco Systems divisions.

Although EDS is also a separate corporation, GM has turned over most of its internal information-processing operations to EDS, which means the subsidiary is gain-

ing control over the nervous system of the entire corporation.

Hughes, however, is expected to continue to operate its business as before, sharing technology with the rest of GM but not becoming deeply involved in the management of unrelated parts of the corporation.

The Hughes takeover continues a remarkable series of acquisitions, joint ventures and reorganizations that have come since GM was shaken by its foundations in 1980 with a loss of \$763 million — its first since the 1920s — at the realization that Japanese companies could make

high-quality cars at a lower cost.

Since then, GM has eliminated entire divisions, such as Fisher Body, in an effort to streamline its manufacturing, and grouped its five car divisions into two supergroups to speed new model development. It has formed a joint venture with Fanuc Inc. to produce robots and one with Toyota Motor Corp. to make Chevrolet Nova subcompacts.

GM has also invested in small companies that are developing computer programs with artificial intelligence and those that make vision systems for automated equipment.

According to securities analysts, the immediate financial impact of the Hughes takeover on GM will be modest, because of the automaker's giant size. "GM is going to have close to \$100 billion in sales this year," observed David Healy of Drexel Burnham Lambert. "Hughes is 5 percent of that."

Nevertheless, he said, the profits of Hughes, if combined with EDS's outside earnings, would give GM an additional annual income approaching \$1 billion, which could be quite useful when auto sales next go into a cyclical downturn. GM earned \$4.5 billion in 1984.

Mr. Smith has said GM may be as much as 30 percent diversified by the end of the decade, but said he was not looking for acquisitions simply for sources of earnings. Anytime GM buys, he has said, will have to bring in new technology, as with Hughes, or improve operations, as with EDS.

Big Advances In Robotics

(Continued from Page 13)

two groups. Larger companies have resources to sell not just robots, but application solutions to end-users. Smaller companies seem to be concentrating on supplying robots to the larger ones.

Vision and force-sensing systems for robots are available today. On the horizon is a development that could add new dimensions to robot adaptability: artificial intelligence programming.

With artificial intelligence programming, a robot facing an obstacle would try different solutions. "An intelligent robot learns how to adapt to its environment and continue its task," Leslie D. Interante and John E. Biegel wrote in a paper delivered at the conference.

GM and Egyptian Officials Plan Talks On Production of Small Automobiles

The Associated Press

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. has said it plans to begin discussions with Egyptian officials on proposals for a second GM production venture in Egypt.

GM received a letter of intent from Egyptian officials to "initiate negotiations for production of passenger cars of two-liter or less displacement for the local Egyptian market," the U.S. automaker said Wednesday.

GM and Isuzu Motors Ltd. of Japan are completing a plant near Cairo that will produce small trucks. GM owns 31 percent of that operation, Isuzu 21 percent and private Egyptian investors the rest, said Jack Harned, a GM spokesman.

Mr. Harned said that the new plant, at a site not yet determined, probably would be a joint venture between GM, private Egyptian investors and perhaps that country's government, although that, too, has not been determined.

The plan also calls for the development of a new component industry supported by several major U.S. and European corporations, GM said.

The Egyptian market imports 70,000 to 90,000 small- and medium-sized vehicles a year, primarily from Europe, Mr. Harned said.

ACCOR**ACCOR 1984: AN OUTWARD-LOOKING STRATEGY.**

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders held May 28, 1985 approved the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1984. Good growth was achieved in 1984 as evidenced by the following key figures:

	1984	1983	
Consolidated sales (F.Fr. millions)	9,861	8,130	+21.3 %
Consolidated net income before exceptional items (F.Fr. millions)	142	92.4	+53.8 %
Earnings per share before exceptional items (F.Fr.)	15.95	13.23	+20.6 %

A net dividend of F.Fr. 4.90 per share (plus F.Fr. 2.45 tax credit) will be paid on each share on or after August 5, 1985. This represents a per share increase of 16.7 % over the dividend paid out of 1983 income; it will be paid on all shares outstanding, including the 27.5 % share capital increase which took place in 1984.

The Co-Presidents, Paul Dubrule and Gerard Pelissier, said that the Group met or exceeded most of the year's targets and that the outlook for 1985 was very promising. During a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately after the close of the Annual Meeting, it was decided to issue F.Fr. 350 million of bonds with warrants.

SUN KING KERZNER GOES INTERNATIONAL

Mr. Sol Kerzner, Managing Director of Sun Hotels International, talks to David Carte, Editor of the "Sunday Times Business Times."



Mr. Sol Kerzner, Managing Director of Sun Hotels International

Sun Hotels International is a string of 17 amazing pleasure palaces dotted across eight countries in sunny Southern Africa.

In Mauritius, alongside azure coral seas, the Saint Germain has been rated by the Daily Telegraph of London as one of the top five resorts in the world. It is one of three Sun Hotels International resorts on the spectacular white beaches of this palm-fringed Indian Ocean paradise.

On the banks of the Chobe River in Botswana, half an hour from the Victoria Falls, Sun Hotels International's Chobe Lodge offers every comfort in Africa's richest game country. Here are found the biggest herds of African elephants in the world.

In the Pilanesberg mountains in Bophuthatswana, glittering Sun City draws two million visitors a year from all over the Sub-Continent and the world.

This sophisticated US\$100-million hotel-casino complex in an extensive Eden-like garden in the Bushveld has been the scene of million dollar golf and tennis tournaments, as well as world heavyweight title fights.

Frank Sinatra, Liza Minelli, Rod Stewart, Elton John, Queen, Olivia Newton-John, Julio Iglesias, Shirley Bassey, Liberace, and many other stars have appeared in this glamorous African answer to Las Vegas.

The 244-room Cascades Hotel, linked to the rest of the huge complex by overhead monorail, opened recently, bringing the number of four and five star rooms available at Sun City to about 900.

In Transkei, on one of the most rugged and spectacular beaches in Africa, there is the breathtaking Wild Coast Sun. Lesotho and Swaziland are two other African states for whom Sun Hotels International resorts are an important source of foreign exchange.

Occupancies for most of the resorts top 80 per cent year-round. New multi-million dollar hotels and casinos are planned for the Wild Coast Sun, Thaba

Nchu in Bophuthatswana, and at Port Louis Mauritius.

This far flung string of dramatically different resorts, together with declining Southern African currencies, enables Sun Hotels International to offer irresistible packages to Europeans and Americans at incredibly low prices.

The only countries in Southern Africa in which Sun Hotels International does not boast international four and five star resorts are the Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Sun Hotels International was founded by legendary South African hotel king, Sol Kerzner, in October 1983.

Mr. Kerzner has been one of the world's most successful hoteliers. Starting with his own small hotel in Durban 22 years ago, Mr. Kerzner, with South African Breweries as a majority sleeping partner, established and built up Southern Sun Hotels. This chain of 26 large, luxurious four and five star hotels spanned South Africa and its neighbouring territories and has been hugely successful.

Mr. Kerzner introduced large Hawaiian-style hotels to Southern Africa, each with its own distinctive architectural theme. They came to dominate the industry.

Mr. Kerzner's most outrageously imaginative and daring scheme was Sun City. He spent many millions of dollars creating a veritable Kubla Khan pleasure dome miles from civilisation in the African bush — and has been richly rewarded, for Sun City is one of the world's most profitable hotel casino complexes.

Under Mr. Kerzner, Southern Sun's earnings and dividends grew at an average compound rate of more than 30 per cent per annum in a 14-year period. It owned nearly all its hotels and casinos and kept debt at low levels — even though it paid out 70 per cent of its earnings in dividends. Its share price quintupled in four years.

In 1983, following a change in control of S.A. Breweries, Mr. Kerzner and SAB parted. SAB took all the South African hotels. Mr. Kerzner and partners took Sun City and the rest of Southern Sun's interests outside South Africa.

Gaming is not permitted inside the Republic, so all Southern Sun's casinos came into Sun Hotels International. A few months later all Holiday Inns' interests in Southern Africa, but outside the Republic, also came into Sun Hotels International. This brought the lucrative Wild Coast Sun into the portfolio.

This complicated series of takeovers brought the powerful Safmarine and Rendies Holdings groups into an alliance with Mr. Kerzner.

Growth of Sun Hotels International has been even more spectacular than that of high growth Southern Sun.

Had the various units making up Sun Hotels International been together in present form in the five years to June 1984, profits would have grown at an average rate of 56 per cent p.a. compound. The company today turns over US\$150-million and earns about US\$40-million before tax. Assets, at historical cost, total US\$200-million.

"By any standard, we are a major force in the hotel and gaming industry," says Mr. Kerzner. "In the next phase of our development, we intend to take the expertise we have developed in Southern Africa and employ it in Europe and perhaps the U.S."

Sun Hotels International aims to be a truly international company. It is registered in London and has established a headquarters and sales office there. There are sales offices in Germany and the U.S. as well.

Deputy Managing Director, Peter Bacon, a long-time colleague of Mr. Kerzner, is based in London with a specific brief to expand the group aggressively outside Southern Africa.

Sun Hotels International's parent, Kerzner, recently acquired 40 per cent of the fast growing Kunick Leisure Group in the U.K. This provided a foothold in European leisure and brought the dynamic Mr. David Hudd into the Kerzner-Bacon team.

Kunick's present interests are all performing well. The company has more than £10-million of cash and the ability to issue highly valued shares in future acquisitions. It will expand present operations and look for further opportunities in leisure in the U.K. and Europe.

Mr. Kerzner's reputation for performance went before him, for Kunick's share price on the over-the-counter market in London almost doubled from 38p to 66p on news of the deal.

"Sun Hotels International's next major project," says Mr. Kerzner, "is likely to be a casino hotel costing more than US\$100-million. We are investigating several proposals and hope to make an announcement before the end of the year."

Investors are already anticipating the success of Sun Hotels International's drive into Europe and America, for Kerzner, the holding company, is one of the highest rated stocks on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

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Germany	D.M.	482	261	144
Great Britain	£	101	55	30
Greece	Dr.	15,600	8,464	4,482
Netherlands	Fl.	300	166	88
Italy	Lira	115	62	34
Japan	Yen	278,000	149,040	82,800
Luxembourg	Lfr.	9,020	4,976	2,688
Norway	Nkr.	1,430	785	428
Portugal	Esc.	13,600	7,760	4,070
Spain	Pes.	21,200	11,200	6,300
Sweden	Kr.	1,470	792	424
Switzerland	Sfr.	430	239	129
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	\$	222	124	65
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia	\$	442	238	130

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June 6

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

6 June 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FMT:

[illegible]

Other Funds

17	FDICITY PORT. GIN. Hamilton Bermuda	\$1.28	20	Acropolis Investments Fund	\$1.34
18	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	21	Admiral Fund	\$1.34
19	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	22	(m) Allianz Ltd.	\$1.34
20	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	23	Admiral International Fund	\$1.34
21	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	24	Admiral	\$1.34
22	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	25	Admiral	\$1.34
23	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	26	Admiral	\$1.34
24	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	27	Admiral	\$1.34
25	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	28	Admiral	\$1.34
26	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	29	Admiral	\$1.34
27	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	30	Admiral	\$1.34
28	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	31	Admiral	\$1.34
29	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	32	Admiral	\$1.34
30	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	33	Admiral	\$1.34
31	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	34	Admiral	\$1.34
32	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	35	Admiral	\$1.34
33	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	36	Admiral	\$1.34
34	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	37	Admiral	\$1.34
35	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	38	Admiral	\$1.34
36	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	39	Admiral	\$1.34
37	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	40	Admiral	\$1.34
38	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	41	Admiral	\$1.34
39	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	42	Admiral	\$1.34
40	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	43	Admiral	\$1.34
41	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	44	Admiral	\$1.34
42	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	45	Admiral	\$1.34
43	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	46	Admiral	\$1.34
44	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	47	Admiral	\$1.34
45	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	48	Admiral	\$1.34
46	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	49	Admiral	\$1.34
47	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	50	Admiral	\$1.34
48	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	51	Admiral	\$1.34
49	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	52	Admiral	\$1.34
50	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	53	Admiral	\$1.34
51	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	54	Admiral	\$1.34
52	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	55	Admiral	\$1.34
53	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	56	Admiral	\$1.34
54	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	57	Admiral	\$1.34
55	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	58	Admiral	\$1.34
56	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	59	Admiral	\$1.34
57	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	60	Admiral	\$1.34
58	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	61	Admiral	\$1.34
59	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	62	Admiral	\$1.34
60	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	63	Admiral	\$1.34
61	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	64	Admiral	\$1.34
62	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	65	Admiral	\$1.34
63	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	66	Admiral	\$1.34
64	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	67	Admiral	\$1.34
65	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	68	Admiral	\$1.34
66	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	69	Admiral	\$1.34
67	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	70	Admiral	\$1.34
68	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	71	Admiral	\$1.34
69	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	72	Admiral	\$1.34
70	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	73	Admiral	\$1.34
71	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	74	Admiral	\$1.34
72	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	75	Admiral	\$1.34
73	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	76	Admiral	\$1.34
74	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	77	Admiral	\$1.34
75	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	78	Admiral	\$1.34
76	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	79	Admiral	\$1.34
77	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	80	Admiral	\$1.34
78	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	81	Admiral	\$1.34
79	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	82	Admiral	\$1.34
80	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	83	Admiral	\$1.34
81	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	84	Admiral	\$1.34
82	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	85	Admiral	\$1.34
83	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	86	Admiral	\$1.34
84	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	87	Admiral	\$1.34
85	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	88	Admiral	\$1.34
86	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	89	Admiral	\$1.34
87	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	90	Admiral	\$1.34
88	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	91	Admiral	\$1.34
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93	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	96	Admiral	\$1.34
94	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	97	Admiral	\$1.34
95	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	98	Admiral	\$1.34
96	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	99	Admiral	\$1.34
97	(m) American Value Fund	\$1.34	100	Admiral	\$1.34

FORBES PO BOX 7000 GRAND CAYMAN	
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**International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development**

ECU 50,000,000 9 3/8% Bonds of 1985, due 1995

Banca Commerciale Italiana Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Banco di Roma Banco di Sicilia

Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde Credito Italiano
Kreditbank International Group Monte dei Paschi di Siena

Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano

Banca Manusardi & C. Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura
Banca Promontori di Milano Banca Sella di Novara Banca S. Paolo Banca

Banca C. Steinhilberlin & C. Banca di Santo Spirito

Cassa di Risparmio di Roma

DM — Deutsche Mark; BF — Belgium Francs; FL — Dutch Florin; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; a — asked; + — Offer Prices; h — bid

change P/V \$10 to \$1 per unit; N.A. — Not Available; N.C. — Not Communicated; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — Ex-Rts; *** —

Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ — Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ — daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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